

LAURELTON STATE


1942 • 1944



REPORT
OF THE
LAURELTON STATE VILLAGE
AT
LAURELTON, UNION COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
FOR THE
BIENNIAL PERIOD ENDING MAY 31, 1944



Administration Building



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BOARD OF TRUSTEES

C. Vincent Michener, President ----- Allenwood
Mrs. Martha P. Shuman, Vice President ----- Northumberland
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Harry Seebold ----- Sunbury
Vacancy (Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., deceased)

C. DeEtte Edgett, Assistant Superintendent, appointed by
the Board to serve as Secretary.

OFFICERS

Effie C. Ireland, M.D.----- Superintendent
Catherine DeEtte Edgett, M.D.----- Asst. Superintendent
and First Asst. Physician
Sarah Bishop, M.D.----- Senior Asst. Physician
Valentina R. Schney, D.D.S.----- Dentist
Charles M. Showalter ----- Steward
Ethel M. Diem, B.S.----- Dietitian
Dorothy W. Buchan, M.A. ----- Psychologist
Hilda M. Jolly ----- Director of Social Work
Marian A. Whitcomb, B.A.----- Psychometrist
Carrie E. Erdley----- Investigator
Katherine V. Moore----- Supervisor of Attendants

BUSINESS OFFICE

Grace E. Mack ----- Accountant
Mrs. Ethel M. Burgess ----- Bookkeeper
Dorothy Folig ----- Principal Clerk
Dorothy Knauss ----- Stenographer-Clerk
Mrs. Margaret G. Slack ----- Secretary to Superintendent
Margaret M. Zimmerman ----- Stenographer-Clerk
Doris J. Myers ----- Stenographer-Clerk

1. The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the world, and the role of the historian in the present day. It is argued that the study of history is not only a means of understanding the past, but also a means of understanding the present and the future. The historian's task is to uncover the truth about the past, and to present it in a way that is both accurate and engaging. This is a task that requires a deep knowledge of the past, and a willingness to challenge established views. The paper then goes on to discuss the role of the historian in the present day, and the importance of the study of history in the modern world. It is argued that the study of history is essential for a full understanding of the world, and for the development of a sense of responsibility for the future. The paper concludes by stating that the study of history is a noble and important task, and that it is one that should be pursued by all who are interested in the world and its future.

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NURSING STAFF

Myrtle S. Ruhl, R.N., Charge Graduate Nurse, on Military Leave
of Absence.

Gertrude Newman, R.N. ----- Acting Charge Graduate Nurse

Agnes M. Peters, R.N.----- Acting Second in Charge

Mary E. Purcell, R.N.

Erma E. Garman, R.N.

Helen R. Libby, R.N.

Ella K. Drumheller, R.N.

Jane A. Keller, R.N.

Dorothy C. Forrester, R.N.----- On Military Leave of Absence

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

Nellie J. Bowersox, Normal School Diploma --- Academic Teacher

Grace E. Halfponny, Standard Permanent ----- Academic Teacher
Teaching Certificate

Edith E. Roher, Normal School Diploma ----- Academic Teacher

Margaret V. Scofield, Normal School Diploma-- Academic Teacher

Marion R. Meixell, B.S. in Education ----- Academic Teacher

Vacant ----- Instructor of Music

Sylvia Coffman, B.S. ----- Vocational Teacher

Donna R. Roberts, A.B. in Physical ----- Physical Instructor
Education

Mabel Hunt, R.N., O.T.R.----- Occupational Therapist

Miriam Fry, Normal School Diploma- Occupational Therapist Aide

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

J. Frank Snyder -----	Head Farmer
Bruce S. Folk -----	Dairyman.
William Z. Sleighter -----	Maintenance Foreman
Vacant -----	Electrician
Francis Keister -----	Plumber
Desmond E. Neidig -----	Storekeeper
Vacant -----	Butcher
Edna M. Case -----	Baker
Nellie Beck -----	Head Laundress
Mary E. Johnson -----	Head Seamstress
Laura L. Riden -----	Head of Mending Department

CHARGE ATTENDANTS

Florence L. Mathias-----	Cottage 1
Grace Boganrief-----	Cottage 2
Olive M. Sampsell -----	Cottage 3
Josephine B. Hayes -----	Cottage 4
Lulu Ellington -----	Cottage 5
Elizabeth R. Mielke -----	Cottage 6
Lulu Baker -----	Cottage 7
Jeanne C. Graham -----	Cottage 9
Ruth Connard -----	Cottage 10
Hazel M. Nesbit -----	Cottage 11
Harriet M. Oberdorf -----	Linn Cottage
Margaret Karstetter -----	Farm Colony

LOCATION

The Laurelton State Village is located in Union County about one mile north of Laurelton, Pa. The railroad station for the institution is Glen Iron, Pa. It is situated on the Lewisburg and Tyrone branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There is bus service to the institution also. Situated as it is on Route 45 the Pennsylvania Greyhound bus line from Scranton to Pittsburgh passes through the institution grounds

HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF THE INSTITUTION

The Laurelton State Village, formerly the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble Minded women was established by the Legislature in 1913. Its purpose was specifically to segregate and care for feeble-minded women and girls during the child bearing period so that they might not have children to carry on their mental defect. It was also "specifically determined that the processes of an agricultural training shall be primarily considered in the educational department and that the employment of the inmates in care and raising of stock and the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, roots, etc., shall be made tributary to the maintenance of the institution". The original plans calling for segregation during the entire child bearing period were soon found to have certain disadvantages. The matter of providing accommodations for a population that would be practically static presented a serious problem and then there was the effect upon the women themselves - the hopeless aspect of it. A way out was found, however.

At the time of the passage of the original act it was felt that the inmates, being adults at the time of admission, would need no further academic training. But by 1922 it was evident that many of the girls were capable of acquiring much more along the lines of scholastic and industrial training than they had acquired prior to admission.

It was felt that with proper training, certain cases might be brought to the point where it would be possible for them to make a satisfactory adjustment outside. It was decided to institute a system of educational and industrial training towards this end and to set certain standards - academic, industrial and social, that must be reached before any girl could be considered ready to attempt this outside adjustment. The Mental Health Act of 1923, changing the name of the Village from the Pennsylvania Village for Feeble Minded Women to the Laurelton State Village, also changed its policies, making it a training school and permitting parole.

The everyday work of the Village is utilized for industrial training. The girls are taught general housework, hand laundering, commercial laundering, cooking, serving at table, etc. No time limit is set, but no girl is considered proficient until she has acquired sufficient skill to be able to earn her living at any of these tasks. Sewing is taught only to those having an aptitude for it. The girls still receive training along agricultural lines, and in the dairy, hennery, etc., but this work is no longer compulsory. There are always more than a sufficient number of volunteers, however, to keep the work going efficiently. The institution owns over 1400 acres of land of which about 350 acres are under cultivation.

The Laurelton State Village today has an inmate population of a little less than one thousand (not including the parolees which number about 130). The institution serves the entire Commonwealth. An effort is made to maintain a County quota based on the population according to the last census.

The following table shows the distribution by county of the inmates of the Laurelton State Village as of May 31, 1944:

<u>County</u>	<u>Quota</u>	<u>Admitted During Biennium</u>	<u>Discharged During Biennium</u>		<u>On Visit</u>	<u>In Inst. 5-31-44</u>
			<u>From Inst.</u>	<u>From Parole</u>		
Adams	4				1	17
Allegheny	141	9	8	2	8	73
Armstrong	8					1
Beaver	15	1	1	1	3	11
Bedford	4	3				7
Berks	24		2	1	2	39
Blair	14		1	1	4	16
Bradford	5	1	2		1	14
Bucks	10	1		1		6
Butler	9	1				5
Cambria	21	2	4			12
Cameron	1					1
Carbon	6					5
Centre	5	1	2	1	3	14
Chester	13	2		1	2	11
Clarion	4					3
Clearfield	9	3	7			19
Clinton	3					8
Columbia	5				1	4
Crawford	7	2	3		2	13
Cumberland	7		1		2	11
Dauphin	18	3	3	2	3	31
Delaware	31	6	2	2	2	23
Elk	3	1	1		1	6
Erie	18	1	5	1	6	49
Fayette	20	3	1			11
Forest	1	1				1
Franklin	7		2	1	5	13
Fulton	1					
Greene	4				1	1
Huntingdon	4	2	1		1	12

County	Quota	Admitted During Biennium	Discharged During Biennium		On Visit	In Inst. 5-31-44
			From Inst.	From Parole		
Indiana	8	1				6
Jefferson	5					4
Juniata	15					2
Lackawanna	30	3	3	7	6	50
Lancaster	21	3	4	3	4	18
Lawrence	10	1				2
Lebanon	7	2		2	2	6
Lehigh	18	2	4	2	1	6
Luzerne	44	5	3	5	10	44
Lycoming	9	3	1			11
McKean	5					
Mercer	10	1				7
Mifflin	4				2	6
Monroe	3	1	1	3	2	3
Montgomery	29	3	1	2	1	22
Montour	15		1			2
Northampton	17	1		1	1	5
Northumberland	13	1	2	5	3	13
Perry	2	1		1	1	2
Philadelphia	196	31	15	9	32	151
Pike	1					1
Potter	2		1			5
Schuylkill	23	4	4	2	5	22
Snyder	2	1	3	1	1	2
Somerset	8	1	2	2	1	1
Sullivan	1					1
Susquehanna	3		2		2	6
Tioga	3.5	1			1	5
Union	2	1	1	1	2	4
Venango	6	1		1		2
Warren	4	2		2		5
Washington	21	5	1	2	3	9
Wayne	3	1			2	7
Westmoreland	30	1	1		1	20
Wyoming	2					3
York	18	1		1	1	5
Total		121	96	66	132	909

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Honorable S. M. R. O'Hara
Secretary of Welfare
Department of Welfare
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

The Board of Trustees of the Laurelton State Village have the honor of submitting their report for the biennium, June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1944, together with the reports of the Superintendent and the Steward.

On June 1, 1942 the following were Trustees of the Laurelton State Village:

Mr. Roy R. Finkel, President
Mrs. Martha P. Shuman, Vice President
Mr. Ralph Witmer, Treasurer
Mr. C. Vincent Michener
Mr. Fred Mauc
Mr. Harry Seebold
Dr. Harold T. Garard
Mrs. Anna M. R. Horlacher

The vacancy created by the death of Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr. on November 5, 1941 has not been filled. The eight Trustees have remained the same throughout this biennium.

The first Friday of each month was the regular time for the meeting of the Board of Trustees. No meetings took place on October 2, 1942, January 8, 1943, September 3, 1943, October 1, 1943, and April 7, 1944, due to the fact that a quorum could not be present. The meeting scheduled for December 4, 1942 was postponed one week as there would not have been a quorum on the scheduled date.

The acute shortage of physicians was greatly relieved on October 1, 1943 when Dr. Sarah Bishop joined the Staff as Senior Assistant Physician. Dr. Bishop is a graduate of Wellsley College, and received her M.D. degree from the University of Michigan. She had been an Assistant Physician at the Laurelton State Village and then transferred to the Pennhurst State School.

At a reorganization meeting on June 5, 1942, Mr. C. Vincent Michener was elected President of the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Martha P. Shuman, Vice President, Mr. Ralph Witmer, Treasurer, and Mrs. Anna M. R. Horlacher, Secretary. Mrs. Horlacher returned from Vermont for the summer meetings of 1942. She offered her resignation as Secretary on August 7, 1942 due to her absence from her home in Pennsylvania for an indefinite period. Dr. Catherine DeEtte Edgett, the Assistant Superintendent, was requested to serve as Secretary. The officers of the Board of Trustees were

reelected in June, 1943.

The past two years have seen difficult and trying situations in the Village as well as the world at large. Like all institutions there has been difficulty in securing food and other commodities. The former deficiency has been largely overcome by the efficiency of the truck garden, help from the Agricultural Marketing Administration, and the foresight of our Steward. Meat and butter have been especially difficult to secure. The meat problem has been solved by buying steers from time to time and slaughtering as needed. Our poultry farm has also been very successful. The recent legislation with regard to the use of oleomargarine in the institution was of great help as butter could not be secured for long periods.

The need for a canning unit at the Laurelton State Village has been keenly felt for some time. Such a unit is now being established.

The lack of personnel and the unsuitability of some of the cottage workers have been largely compensated for by the loyal employees who have, by added personal exertions and fine examples, tidied over many difficult situations.

Due to the depleted number of cottage attendants, it was felt advisable to decrease the inmate population. Cottage rearrangements have been necessary in acute attendant shortages.

The Superintendent was persistent in her efforts to secure the installation of the movie equipment. No other single item has brought as much pleasure to both girls and employees.

The Trustees have been interested in the post-war plans for the Village growth and requirements as outlined by the Superintendent. They also wish to stress the need of an added water supply and for additional tillable land.

The entire population at the Laurelton State Village has been most loyal in supporting the war effort. 149 of the 150 employees, and many of the inmates and parolees, have participated in the various war loan drives. Salvage and conservation of all vital materials has been very commendable. Four nurses are in the Armed Forces; two of these are on leave of absence. Of the few men employees, one is in the Army; most of the others are in the older group. We feel that the faithful experienced women employees are doing their duty on the Home Front. All contribute generously to Red Cross, U.S.O., and other drives. Everyone has been most cooperative in sharing cars and conserving gas. The transportation problem has been greatly mitigated by this means.

The Board of Trustees wish to express their appreciation and thanks to the able Superintendent for her fine leadership of a staff and personnel who have been loyal to her and the

ideals of the institution. The biennium has been most difficult but has been successful due to this guidance and planning and harmony of effort.

Respectfully submitted,

C. Vincent Michener
President

Catherine DeEtte Edgett
Secretary

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT
FOR
JUNE 1, 1942 to MAY 31, 1944

To the Board of Trustees
Laurelton State Village
Laurelton, Pennsylvania

I herewith submit to you the report of the Laurelton
State Village for the biennium June 1, 1942 to May 31,
1944.

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MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY CALENDAR YEAR FROM OPENING OF INSTITUTION

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>	<u>DISCHARGED</u>	<u>DIED</u>	<u>INSTITUTION AT END OF YR.</u>	<u>PAROLED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1920	84	5	0	79		79
1921	60	5	0	134		134
1922	19	5	1	147		147
1923	18	9	0	156		156
1924	17	7	0	166		166
1925	43	7	0	197	5	202
1926	49	14	0	215	22	237
1927	151	9	2	354	25	379
1928	174	10	3	503	37	540
1929	60	22	2	533	43	576
1930	128	17	1	621	65	686
1931	50	13	1	655	67	722
1932	36	42	3	643	70	713
1933	45	19	3	663	73	736
1934	39	31	2	670	72	742
1935	38	14	5	672	89	761
1936	66	19	3	696	109	805
1937	9	6	0	680	128	808

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION BY CALENDAR YEAR FROM OPENING OF INSTITUTION

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>RECEIVED</u>	<u>DISCHARGED</u>	<u>DIED</u>	<u>INSTITUTION AT END OF YR.</u>	<u>PAROLED</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
1938	30	24	1	699	114	813
1939	53	33	1	692	140	832
1940	76	87	1	695	125	820
1941	230	48	2	862	138	1000
1942	147	66	1	970	110	1080
1943	48	70	1	929	128	1057
May 31, 1944	33	49	0	May 31, 909	132	1041

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MOVEMENT OF PATIENT POPULATION

JUNE 1, 1942 to MAY 31, 1944

Number of girls remaining May 31, 1942	956	
On Visit	<u>127</u>	
Total Population		1083

	<u>1942-43</u>	<u>1943-44</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of girls admitted	51	70	121
Returned from visit	140	192	332
Returned from escape	5	14	19
Number of girls discharged	72	90	162
Number of girls on visit	140	197	337
Escaped	6	14	19
Died	0	1	1

Number of girls remaining May 31, 1944	909	
On Visit	<u>132</u>	
Total Population		1041

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1. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

2. $\frac{1}{x^3} = x^{-3}$

3. $\frac{1}{x^4} = x^{-4}$

4. $\frac{1}{x^5} = x^{-5}$

5. $\frac{1}{x^6} = x^{-6}$

6. $\frac{1}{x^7} = x^{-7}$

7. $\frac{1}{x^8} = x^{-8}$

8. $\frac{1}{x^9} = x^{-9}$

9. $\frac{1}{x^{10}} = x^{-10}$

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23. $\frac{1}{x^{24}} = x^{-24}$

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27. $\frac{1}{x^{28}} = x^{-28}$

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29. $\frac{1}{x^{30}} = x^{-30}$

30. $\frac{1}{x^{31}} = x^{-31}$

31. $\frac{1}{x^{32}} = x^{-32}$

32. $\frac{1}{x^{33}} = x^{-33}$

33. $\frac{1}{x^{34}} = x^{-34}$

34. $\frac{1}{x^{35}} = x^{-35}$

35. $\frac{1}{x^{36}} = x^{-36}$

36. $\frac{1}{x^{37}} = x^{-37}$

37. $\frac{1}{x^{38}} = x^{-38}$

38. $\frac{1}{x^{39}} = x^{-39}$

39. $\frac{1}{x^{40}} = x^{-40}$

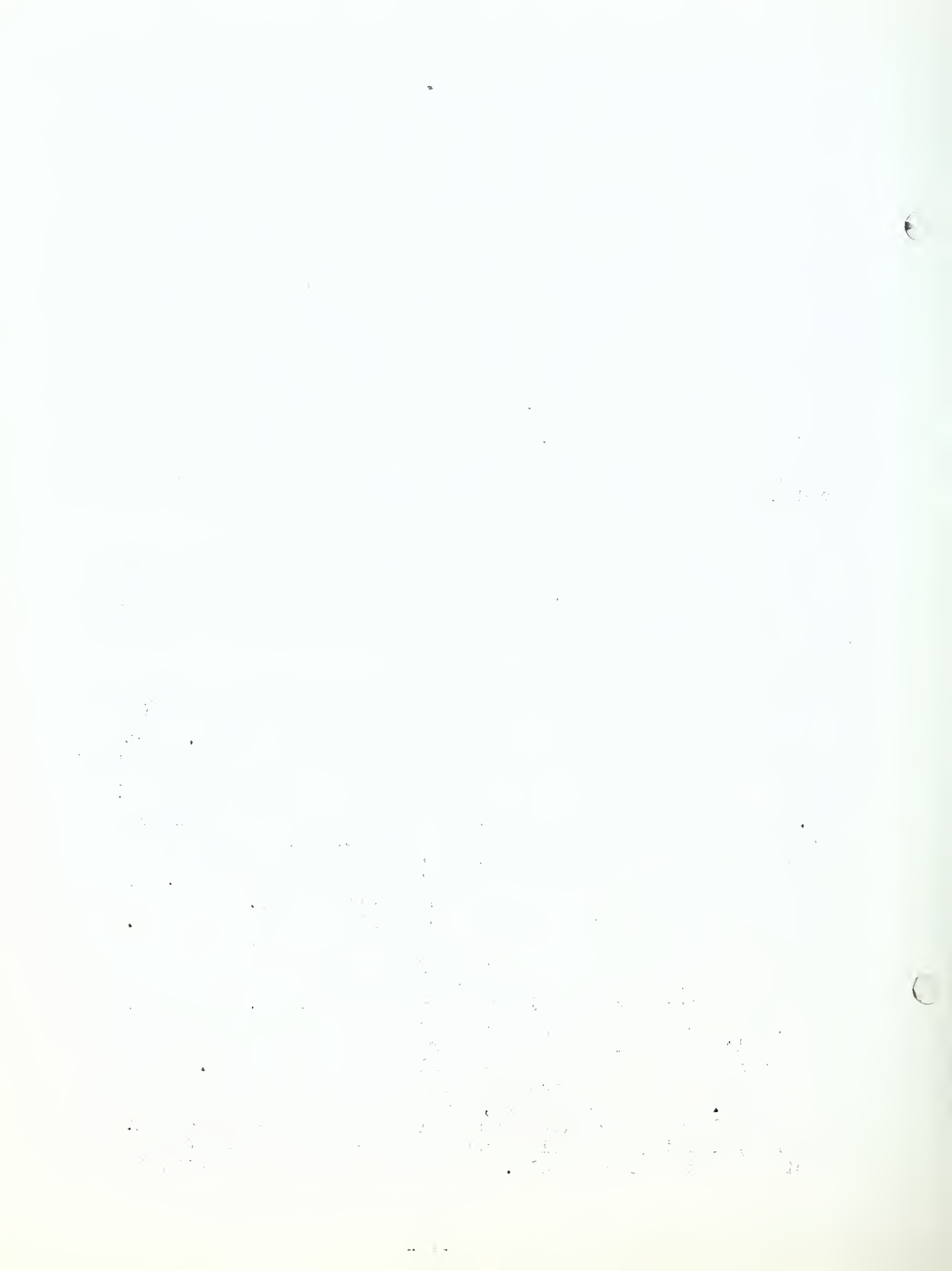
40. $\frac{1}{x^{41}} = x^{-41}$

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The preceding tables show a decrease in population during the biennial period, there having been 956 girls in the institution on May 31, 1942 and 909 on May 31, 1944. While there were 121 admissions during this period, there were 162 discharges. The difference here, together with an increase of 5 in the number on parole, and one death, accounts for the total decrease of 47. The difficulty in securing attendants who could handle the delinquent girls, who make up a large percentage of our population, made this decrease necessary. Due to the shortage of nursing and attendant personnel in the various State institutions a directive was issued by the Department of Welfare in December, 1943 to the effect that until further notice the population should not exceed that of December 20, 1943, and should be further reduced if possible through the discharge or parole of suitable persons. A careful survey was made of the inmate population, particular attention being given to those who were closely approaching the end of the child bearing period, and to those who had responded well to training and with a consequent raise in I.Q. could no longer be classified in the mental defective group. The discharges also included some who had had a satisfactory parole period, and who it was felt could not adjust in the community; also, a few who had become definitely psychotic and whom it was necessary to commit to hospitals for mental disease.

The number of girls on visit includes the girls on working parole or being supervised in their homes by the County probation officers, those who go out for only a few days house-cleaning tasks, and hospitalizations outside of the institution (no major surgery is yet done in the institution).

The fact that the parole census shows an increase only of 5 persons might lead one to think that the parole situation had remained practically static. This is far from the case. An analysis of the discharges during the biennium (see table) shows 48 persons to have been discharged following a satisfactory parole period. These have in most instances been replaced by new parolees. We have continued our policy of not placing girls in areas where defense work is a major industry or in areas adjacent to soldier camps. Over half of our inmate population have been in the institution 5 years or less (see table "Analysis of Inmate Population - Length of Residence in Institution"). Even the best of these will not be ready for parole for another year. It is the experience of the Staff of this institution that at least six years are required to properly train one of these girls to the point where she can be self supporting and make a real effort to conform to social rules and regulations. There is generally an unavoidable period of seemingly wasted time following a girl's admission before she realizes what we are trying to do for her and settles down seriously to her training. When serious personality difficulties interfere it may take considerably longer. Then, of course, there are always some so emotionally unstable as to require indefinite institutionalization. Of course, idiots, imbeciles and the majority of low grade morons, cannot be trained for parole. They also require institutionaliza-



tion over a lengthy period.

An analysis of admissions during the biennium shows an increase in the proportion of trainable girls admitted. On May 31, 1944, of our 909 girls, 666, or 73.27%, belonged to the moron group, or above. Of the 121 admissions during the biennium, 92, or 76%, belonged to the moron group or above. The Laurelton State Village is definitely a training school. It is hoped that it will be possible in the future to further increase the percentage of really trainable girls among those admitted.

There was but one death during the biennium, making a total of 33 deaths in all since the institution was opened in January, 1920. This is a very low death rate and much credit belongs to the program of preventive medicine and medical care which is maintained at the Laurelton State Village.

Changes in staff personnel have been fewer during this biennium than the preceding one. They will be discussed under the various department reports.

ANALYSIS OF ADMISSIONS DURING BIENNIIUM

	Idiots	% of Total	Imbeciles	% of Total	Low Moron	% of Total	High Moron	% of Total	Total Morons	% of Total	B. & D.N.	% of Total	Total
In Institution 5-31-44	17	1.87	226	24.88	336	36.97	298	32.78	634	69.75	32	3.52	909
Admitted During Biennium	1	0.83	28	23.14	46	38.01	35	28.93	81	66.94	11	9.09	121

	Idiots & Imbeciles % of Total	Morons & Above % of Total	
In Institution 5-31-44	243 26.73	666 73.27	
Admitted During Biennium	29 23.97	92 76.03	



Superintendent's Residence

Chronological and

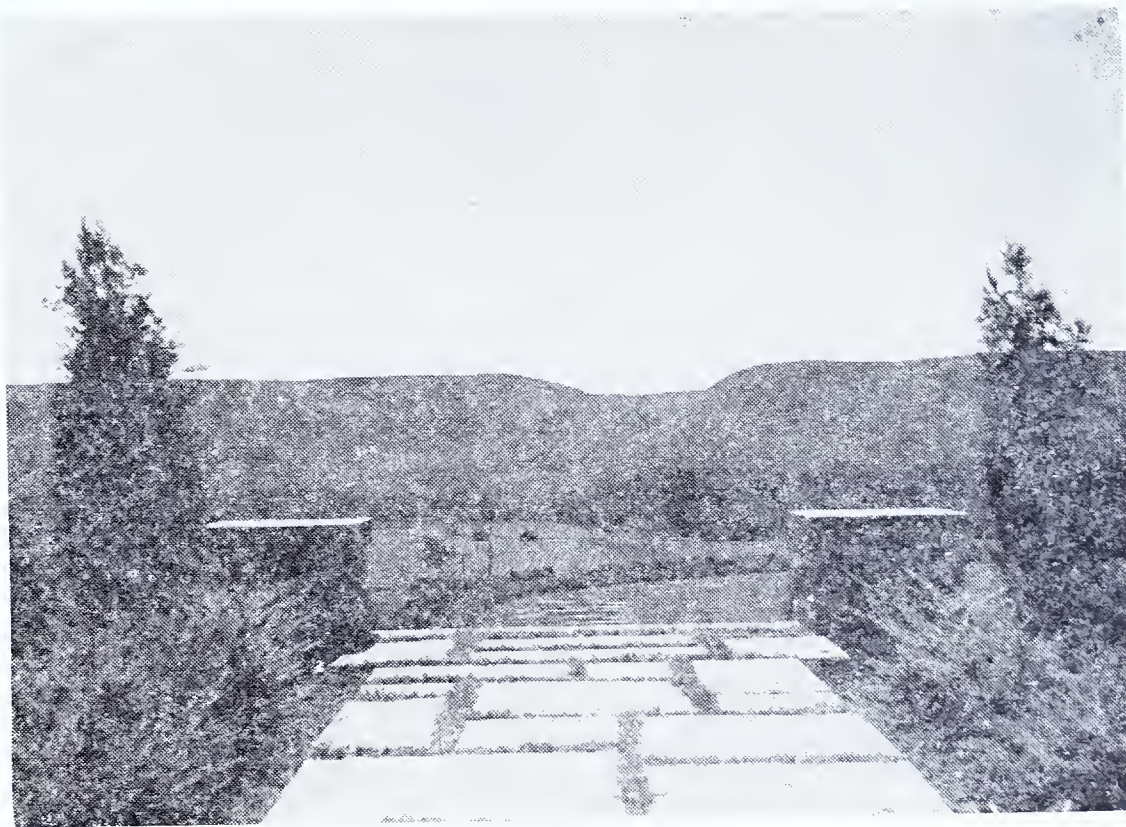
Reasons for Discharge	<u>Under 20</u>					<u>20 - 25</u>					<u>25 - 30</u>				
	Idiots	Imbeciles	Low Moron	High Moron	B. & D.N.	Idiots	Imbeciles	Low Moron	High Moron	B. & D.N.	Idiots	Imbeciles	Low Moron	High Moron	B. & D.N.
Satisfactory Parole								1		1				2	6
End of Child Bearing Period												1			
Too High I.Q.					2					10					13
To Mental Hospital	1	1	2				2	3	3						
By Court at Family Insistance		1		1			1					1			
Family able to Supervise							1		1				1		
Escaped (whereabouts unknown for years)														2	
Transfer to like Institution															
To make room for more urgent case												1			
Died															
Total -	1	2	2	1	2		4	4	4	11		3	1	4	19

Mental Age

<u>30 - 35</u>					<u>35 - 40</u>					<u>Over 40</u>					<u>Total</u>
Idiots	Imbeciles	Low Moron	High Moron	B. & D.N.	Idiots	Imbeciles	Low Moron	High Moron	B. & D.N.	Idiots	Imbeciles	Low Moron	High Moron	B. & D.N.	
		4	14	4			2	6				1	7		48
1		1	1							1	14	7	4	2	32
				3					1						29
			1				2					1			16
		1	3				1								9
	1	2						1					1		8
			3					1	1						7
1	1					1				2	1				6
	1					2		1					1		6
	1														1
2	4	8	22	7	3	5	9	2		3	15	9	13	2	162



Administration Building



Looking South from Administration Building

ANALYSIS OF INMATE POPU

CHRONOLOGICAL

Length of Residence in Institution	Younger than 20 yrs.					20 - 25					25 - 30				
	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Not F. M.	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Not F. M.	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Not F. M.
Less than 2 years	1	10	28	17	2		7	9	7	5		9	4	5	1
2 - 5 years	2	25	43	45	3	1	31	67	81	9		17	21	28	1
5 - 10 years							4	13	10		2	15	15	22	3
10 - 15 years									1		1	7	11	13	2
15 - 20 years												1	7	1	
Over 20 years															
Total	3	31	71	62	5	1	42	89	99	14	3	49	58	69	7

LATION AS OF 5-31-44

CAL AGE

<u>30 - 35</u>					<u>35 - 40</u>					<u>Over 40</u>					<u>Total</u>
Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Not F.M.	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Not F.M.	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Not F.M.	
	2	3	2				1	1							114
	15	11	8			3			1						412
	4	6	5	1		4	1	2				1			108
	8	23	15	2		3	11	7		1	8	9	2		124
2	15	16	13		2	14	19	7		4	12	7		2	122
	1				1	6	1	3			5	9	3		29
2	45	59	43	3	3	30	33	20	1	5	25	26	5	2	909

Length of Residence in Analysis of Inmate Population as of 5-31-44

-20-

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The personnel of the Medical Staff has been changed and depleted during the last two years.

Dr. Grace Moyer Devereux, had joined the Medical Staff on January 1, 1942. Her health made it necessary to limit her day's activities. In June, 1942 she had a leave of absence and later presented her resignation as it became evident she could not return in the near future. Then all medical duties were left to the Assistant Superintendent, and in her time off the Superintendent was both executive and the only physician. This continued until October 1, 1943 when Dr. Sarah Bishop was welcomed as a member of the Staff. Dr. Bishop had previously been a physician at the Laurelton State Village. This, with her year's experience as Senior Assistant Physician at Pennhurst, made her a very understanding and efficient Senior Physician at Laurelton. We still lack two Assistant Physicians. Dr. Bishop has been physician to eight inmate cottages and the personnel of those cottages, and Dr. Edgett has had the four "up hill" cottages.

The nursing personnel has changed but little. The Charge Graduate Nurse, Miss Myrtle S. Ruhl, R.N., was admitted to the Army Nursing Corps on October 1, 1944. She is on leave of absence from the Village Staff. Recent letters tell of her being about twenty miles from the firing lines in Northern France. Mrs. Dorothy Christian Forrester is also over-seas. Miss Gertrude Newman, the Second in Charge, is Acting Charge Graduate Nurse, and Miss Agnes Peters, R.N., is Second in Charge. Miss Marie Newberry, R.N., left on October 16, 1943. There are now seven of the former group of nine. All acute work in the hospital can be handled well. However, on certain afternoons, and on Saturday and Sunday, there is no nurse to assist the doctor in the Dispensary. Also, the girls who sleep in the second floor Admission Ward must spend the day in the sun porch with the Chronic Ward. This is not satisfactory in many ways as new admissions must spend the day with chronically ill and a few helpless deteriorated cases, and their preliminary impression and guidance is not altogether satisfactory.

The Isolation Ward has not been used for contagion during these two years. During the canning season the girls who aid in canning, which is done mostly in the evening when the kitchen is not otherwise in use, are brought down to this ward, usually at midnight or later, and there they can sleep quietly until morning.

The Tubercular Ward now contains thirteen patients. Only one girl is in an isolation room here. Many are ambulatory. Periodical physical examinations, laboratory work, and X-rays check their progress in healing. Dr. John R. Packard at Devitt's Camp is our constant and able consultant in chest diseases. Two girls newly admitted to the institution were found

to have minimum lesions and were admitted to the tubercular ward.

The Acute Ward is for the short hospitalization patients. The main cause of actual illness is colds. Very few seriously ill patients have been admitted this last year. In the summer of 1942 we had an epidemic of virus pneumonia. We had 248 cases at the hospital. Most chronic cases except the tubercular were placed in cottages. We lost no cases and no serious complications resulted. One girl had a reactivation of her tubercular lesion but is now quiescent.

Each December there has been an outbreak of tonsillitis. This was most severe in 1942.

The pneumonia cases were studied by serial chest X-rays, X-ray evidence, and prolonged rales in the chest persisted after apparent recoveries.

Girls like the quiet and cleanliness of the hospital. The soft diets for the acute cases are prepared separately in the Central Kitchen and are very satisfactory.

Occasionally a disturbed girl is admitted for observation. Usually she responds well to nursing care in a small group but we have isolated three cases of mental disease in this biennium who have been recommitted to mental hospitals. The policy on these feeble minded girls with psychosis is to let them remain in the Village if they are not harmful to others or suicidal. There are 11 of these psychotics. A new admission of the last year is a mental case who cannot be adjusted to Village regime.

There are 13 girls who are epileptics. Two of these remain in the Chronic Ward at the hospital rather than in the cottages as they have seizures more often. One epileptic is a third generation luetic.

Our consultant in Ophthalmology, Dr. E. R. Decker, has done 89 refractions. This will be continued this summer. The girls earn this money or families are requested to send it. Dr. Decker charges but six dollars which covers the cost of the lenses. The nurses drive the girls to Sunbury for this service. Refractions of the feeble minded are tedious and patience and understanding are required.

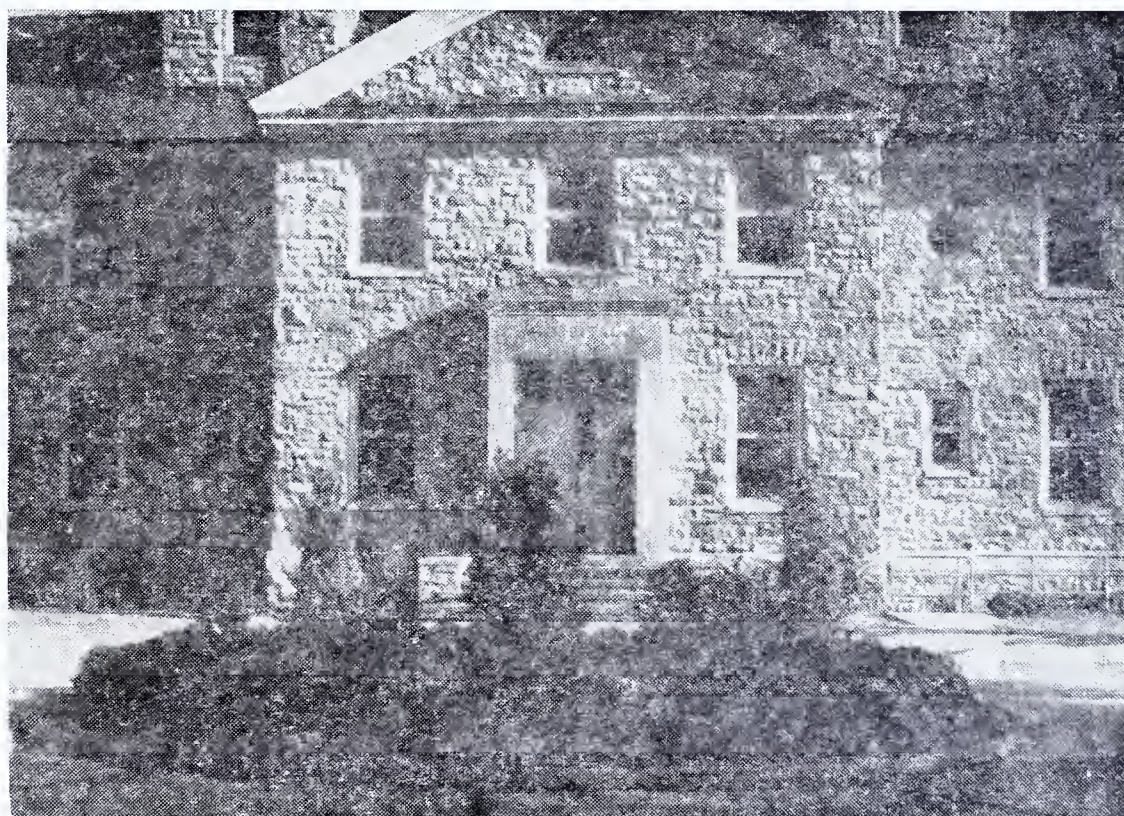
The technician, Miss Gereon Wagner, is a great asset to the hospital. She is equipped to do all routine laboratory procedures. She also does the X-ray, the basal metabolism tests and the electrocardiograms.

Dispensary work is done by the doctors in the morning mainly. Physical examinations are done in the afternoon.

Immunizations and tests on new girls have been kept up. This year typhoid-paratyphoid vaccine is due to a large percent



Hospital



Hospital Entrance

of our population and is being administered. This vaccination is done very two years and small-pox vaccination every 5 years. Poison ivy immunization is given to susceptible girls and prevents absenteeism from field work.

No new syphilitic cases were admitted this biennium. Many of the active cases have received the required course of treatment, but routine blood and spinal fluid examinations follow for several years, as well as physical examinations. There are now 23 girls on the active treatment list. In the first year of the biennium there were 59.

No new gonorrheal cases were discovered last year but 29 were on treatment in 1942-1943.

The total hospital days for the biennium and average are:

	<u>Admitted</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>
June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943	20454	56 $\frac{1}{2}$
June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944	21106	57.82

The Dispensary visits follow:

	<u>Visits</u>	<u>Daily Average</u>
June 1, 1942 to May 31, 1943	10542	28.9
June 1, 1943 to May 31, 1944	10522	28.83

The one death in this biennium was a helpless post-encephalitic. She died of an acute heart attack.

Appreciation is felt for the fine services of the nurses who have remained. They carried on steadily and well when there was no Assistant Physician.

Our nurses in charge have attended regional clinical nursing conferences. Miss Newman is on the Union County Committee on nursing placement. Miss Peters and Miss Newman have taught Red Cross Home Nursing classes.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

The dentist, Dr. Valentina R. Schnoy, has had a busy two years. The many admissions just before this biennium, when two large cottages and the hospital were opened, included many girls with neglected teeth. This increased the number of extractions and left too little time for examination, cleaning, prophylaxis.

To relieve this situation the Department approved the services of a dental hygienist. Two applicants were interviewed and one of these women seemed excellently fitted by personality and experience for the work here. However, she accepted a position in a school system because the salary was larger.

This spring a dental X-ray unit was installed. Taking a dental film with the large X-ray unit was laborious and often unsatisfactory. The dental report for the biennium follows:

Total appointments -----	4578
New patients examined -----	156
Old patients examined -----	589
Total examinations -----	745
Prophylaxis -----	674
Gingival treatments -----	645
Fillings -----	943
Cement bases -----	931
Extractions -----	511
Root-canal treatments -----	40
Miscellaneous treatments -----	2751
Denture adjustments -----	263
Dentures completed -----	10
Dentures repaired -----	12

PSYCHOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Miss Dorothy Buchan continued as Psychologist and Miss Elizabeth Laschinger was added to the Staff on May 1, 1942 as Psychometric Tester. It was possible to extend the work of the department and to administer a more varied battery of tests.

The Psychologist became supervisor of education at the beginning of this biennium and her time had to be divided between school duties and clinical work. Because of the large number of admissions during this period, very little retesting was done

during the first half of the biennium. Both psychologist and psychometric tester were kept busy examining new girls and writing up reports.

The Rorschach Technique was added to our collection of tests in the fall of 1942. Miss Florentine Hackbusch, Field Representative of the Bureau of Mental Health, visited the Village about once a month, beginning November 1942, and instructed Miss Buchan and Miss Laschinger in the use of this technique. They attended the Rorschach Institute, conducted by Dr. Bruno Klopfer, at the Pennsylvania State College May 31st to June 10th, 1943. Meetings were also held in Harrisburg once a month where Rorschach workers discussed problems and developments in this field. Miss Buchan attended a Rorschach Seminar conducted by Dr. Klopfer in Harrisburg April 1st and 2d, 1944. (Miss Laschinger had resigned June 1, 1943 to take a course in psychiatric social work.)

Miss Marian Whitcomb became Psychometric Tester November 15, 1943. Considerable retesting has been done since then. She has also used the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale on a number of the high grade girls for whom discharge was being considered and on some of the psychotic or problem cases brought before Staff meeting.

The Rorschach has also thrown additional light on these cases. The Nebraska Test of Learning Aptitude for Young Deaf Children is available. We hope to use the Thematic Apperception Test more extensively later on. Stanford Achievement Tests are given to all new admissions who can read and write well enough to take them. Progress of school girls is also measured in this way.

The following is a summary of the examinations given during the biennium:

Revised Stanford Binet, Forms L and M	245
Arthur Performance Battery	268
Goodenough's Drawing a Man Test	291
Kent Oral Emergency Scale	238
Gray's Oral Reading Paragraphs	218
Stanford Achievement Test	525
Rorschach	101
Wechsler-Bellevue	35
Nebraska Test (Hiskey)	10

Total	1931
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In order to keep abreast of new developments in psychology and related fields, staff members are encouraged to attend conventions and to participate in discussions. Miss Buchan and Miss Laschinger attended the Psychological Institute held at the Pennsylvania State College June 24th to 26th, 1942.

At the Regional meeting of the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference held in Sunbury October 22, 1942, the psychologist presented

a paper. The theme of the meeting was Building for Victory - The Task of the Institution. Several institutions and agencies were represented on the program.

The annual meeting of the American Orthopsychiatric Association held in New York City, February 22d and 23d, 1943, was attended by Miss Buchan and Miss Laschinger.

Miss Buchan was present at the annual meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency in New York May 12th to 15th, 1943 and presented a paper on "Educational Methods Applicable to Adult Mental Defectives".

A regional meeting of the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference in Sunbury, November 3, 1943, on Juvenile Delinquency was attended, as well as a meeting on the same subject in Williamsport on February 22, 1944.

At the annual meeting of the American Association on Mental Deficiency in Philadelphia, May 11th to 15th, 1944, Miss Buchan took part in a panel discussion on, "The Improvement of Educational Programs for the Mentally Deficient". Miss Whitcomb also attended this convention.

May 16, 1944 was spent at the One Hundredth Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association in Philadelphia.

While taking special work at the Psycho-Educational Clinic, Miss Whitcomb spoke to several groups of students at State College on the work at the Village. This has developed a better understanding and a closer relationship between the two institutions.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT (September 1, 1942 - May 31, 1943)

With the resignation of the Head Teacher, Miss Fetterolf, the Psychologist became educational director. Miss Ethel Nagy was given leave of absence to study at State College, and correctional work in speech and reading was temporarily discontinued. Miss Grace Halfpenny and Miss Edith Roher were added to the group of academic teachers. Miss Mary Poole inaugurated a program of physical education and Miss Sylvia Coffman began her work as Home Economics instructor.

Two hundred girls received training in classes conducted by the five academic teachers. They attended school half a day and work from primer to sixth grade was covered. We usually give preference in school placement to the higher grade girls.

They are more retarded, will profit more by training, and are the future parolees. However, a number of girls with mental ages of about seven years were placed in Miss Roher's classes. Her training and experience in kindergarten work enabled her to plan activities suited to the level of this group. Academic gains were not marked but social growth was.

Miss Kathryn Stoker, Director of Music, had charge of Assembly periods held twice a week in Earle Hall for morning and afternoon groups. Thus, regular instruction in music for all school girls was furnished. Movies on home-making, travel, and other educational subjects were often shown during these periods.

Club meetings were continued, programs being held each month in Earle Hall. The best plays and other features were selected to be presented in the auditorium for the entire group. This was an incentive for good work and also furnished entertainment during the time when there were no movies.

Seventy girls received intensive training in music. This work consisted of Protestant and Catholic choirs, the chorus, and individual lessons. Operettas and minstrels were presented and the chorus sang for visitors and at local community affairs.

Simplified editions of the classics were added to the library. The girls were now able to enjoy these well-known books which were formerly beyond their comprehension. In order to make full use of these and other purchases, the library was opened to school girls every two weeks. Each teacher brought her group and helped with selection of books. School girls were also allowed to take out books during the weekly cottage library periods.

The professional library has also been greatly enlarged. Many books on educational subjects are available. Teachers have access to such publications as the Grade Teacher, The Instructor, The Journal of Exceptional Children, The Journal of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, and others. There is an excellent collection of books on psychology, sociology, mental hygiene and psychiatry - all extremely valuable as a background for work with defective delinquents.

Teachers meetings were held once a month throughout the year. Staff members gave lectures on Mental Deficiency, Social Work, and Parole, and Clinical Types with institution cases as illustrations. A special study was made of curriculum standards and aims in the education of adult defectives. These were written up by the psychologist at the end of the year and each teacher was asked to plan a program for her own particular group.

The inauguration of a physical education program under a full time trained instructor was a very important development in our educational department. About 425 girls received training during the year. This was not limited to school girls but

was extended to as many inmates as possible. The usual activities, such as marching, volley ball, dancing, games, etc., were enjoyed in our splendidly equipped gymnasium. Basketball was especially popular and tournaments were held in the spring between the cottages. Miss Poole's task in getting this program started was a difficult one. She laid a good foundation for later development and it was with regret that her resignation was accepted at the end of the term.

Miss Sylvia Coffman organized a Home-making department in a newly furnished three-room suite in the basement of Cottage #2. Sixteen girls, eight in the morning class and eight in the afternoon, began the course in October, 1942. The average length of the course was four and a half months and it consisted of four units; breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and nutrition. Most of the time is spent in laboratory and demonstration. Many of the girls must be taught such basic principles as measuring, reading of fractions, doubling and halving recipes, regulating the oven, etc. In general, girls are chosen for this work who have had academic training and have completed much of their industrial training. It is a good preparation for parole.

Aims of the Home-making course are:

1. To develop an interest in and appreciation of home life.
2. To develop skill in techniques of food preparation in order that each girl can prepare standard food for small families.
3. To help each girl to organize her duties in order that each food is cooked to the proper degree.
4. To develop a realization of the necessity of proper nutrition and its relation to health. Most of the girls have lived on a limited diet before coming here.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT (September 1, 1943 - May 31, 1944)

Two new teachers joined the academic group this year - Miss Marion Meixell and Mrs. Margaret Scofield. Miss Ruth Hicks and Miss Elizabeth Sanders had resigned. The death of Miss Ethel Nagy during the previous year was a profound loss. She was a most capable girl and her work had shown much promise. It has not been possible to fill this vacancy and our correctional work has not been resumed.

Hobby groups were started this year and proved to be very worthwhile. Each teacher worked with a group one evening a week. The range of interests included sewing and mending, remedial reading, scrapbooks and poster work, poetry, and etiquette. Religious instruction was also given to Catholic girls by one of the teachers. All of this work was in addition to the regular academic classes attended by 200 girls.

Mrs. Kathryn Stoker Walter carried on the same program in music instruction. After her resignation in March, the other teachers took charge of Assembly which was held once a week. Famous people, holidays, patriotic and religious observances were discussed. The Easter program was especially impressive.

More new books were added to the library and the psychologist continued to hold library periods every two weeks for the school girls. Much interest was shown in reading and teachers frequently read stories to the girls in their classes. Religious books were popular and Bible stories were used in daily devotions.

At the monthly teachers' meetings classroom problems were discussed as well as more general topics. Teachers handed in questions on subjects which they wished to have discussed. These showed an interest in the social background of the girls and in personality development. One meeting was devoted to a study of psychopathic personality. Dr. Edgett lead the discussion. Testing techniques were demonstrated at another meeting. Teachers are given the mental and educational rating of the girls in their groups, and it is helpful to become acquainted with the tests which produce these scores.

The teachers attended the County Institute held at Lewisburg in September. Accompanied by the psychologist they also visited the Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg and the State Industrial Home at Muncy. As on a former occasion, they were allowed the privilege of being present at the Classification Clinic at the Penitentiary. These visits revived the custom of visiting other institutions and classes which was done each year until the gas and tire situation prohibited it.

The girls continued their Club meetings which they conducted themselves and for which they elected their own officers. Several of their programs were repeated in the auditorium. At some of their meetings Dr. Edgett showed kodachrome pictures of Village scenes and distant places. The girls are very fond of pictures and these were greatly appreciated.

The highlight of the year was May Day, which was held for the first time at the Village. Much training and preparation was necessary, for the morning girls had their own program and the afternoon girls had theirs. This meant training two groups of participants, numbering more than seventy girls in all. The spirit of cooperation was fine and each program was produced without a flaw. There was folk dancing, marching, winding of the May pole, procession by the Court of Honor, and crowning of the May Queen. The girls made a lovely picture in their pastel evening gowns and various costumes against a background of flowers and greens in the gymnasium. A social hour was enjoyed after each performance and refreshments served. This was the annual treat for the school girls. Guests were invited to an evening demonstration. We hope to make this an annual event.

Mrs. Donna Roberts, Physical Education Instructor, did much of the work in preparation for May Day, with the assistance of the other teachers. This was a sort of climax to the year's work in her department. Volleyball, gymnastics, body mechanics, tumbling and pyramids, basketball, and organized games made up the yearly general program. The intra-cottage basketball tournament was carried on with a high degree of success. After a few discouraging episodes, the girls really learned what good sportsmanship is. This development of sportsmanship and cooperation, and an interest in wholesome recreation, is becoming increasingly obvious as the program continues. The girls feel insecure and hesitate in starting a new activity but success means much to them. About 350 girls received training during the year.

The Home-making course was continued under the direction of Miss Sylvia Coffman. Groups are changed every four or five months, depending upon the learning capacity of the girls and the amount of time the instructor is able to spend in the class room. Miss Coffman relieves in the Central Kitchen when the Dietitian is off duty. She also has charge of canning in the summer. These duties, while necessary, do take her away from her class room work. Girls are given diplomas when they finish this course and they are very proud of them. Up to the end of the biennium 64 girls had been enrolled in this work and 59 have received diplomas.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Miss Mabel Hunt, R.N. and O.T.R., continued to direct the Occupational Therapy during these past two years. The first year she conducted classes for ten months. (She had vacation in July and August.) She returned September 1, 1943 and continued until after Memorial Day. She will be unable to return the coming year and will be greatly missed.

Her work was arranged according to her usual competent plan. Groups I and II came three half-days a week. These girls were mild cardiacs, cripples, spastics, psychopaths, and girls who were not proficient in hand work but who liked the work and needed the activity. Group one included the Mental ages 6-6 to 9-10, and Group two the brighter girls. One half day Miss Hunt directed work among the chronically ill, including tubercular cases at the hospital. These cases were given work on the advice of the physician. Three other afternoons girls came to the workroom who were more skilled because of previous O.T. training. Their work was checked or changed and was continued as cottage dayroom activity.

Miss Hunt kept careful record of the girls' progress by a weekly note on a mimeographed form.

Records of material cost, sales, and profits, were very well itemized. A girl received one-half to two-thirds of the profit after the material fund was reimbursed. The material fund also bought needed equipment for the department. The other third of the profit went into the general amusement fund to provide for entertainments and band concerts.

The O.T. shop was opened every Thursday evening for sales. This prevented interruptions during class hours. The personnel and friends of the Village, as well as the girls themselves, made purchases.

The average number of girls reached in these classes was 135 per week. Many former students of O.T. spent happy hours in the cottage crocheting, tatting, and doing other types of hand work.

In the spring of 1944 there was started a class of problem girls who needed especial guidance. They did reed work, sowed, and planed and painted doll cradles, and responded well to this therapy. An occupational therapist in every cottage would aid in our training problem and shorten the initial period of maladjustment and indifference.

In the fall of 1943 an O.T. aide was added to the department. She had her workroom in Cottage #11, a cottage for troublesome girls. She worked three sessions weekly with each of the groups in the three troublesome cottages. The looms were to be used, rug frames, reed work, and projects which would interest and also give employment and coordination to large muscle groups. The girls liked the classes but many problems arose due to lack of efficiency and understanding of the teacher with twenty to twenty-five girls. However, the venture did help the cottage attendants. We hope to obtain the services of an occupational therapist or aide with more experience to help guide this group.

The O.T. report follows:

	<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>	<u>Total</u>
Sales	\$ 1349.56	\$ 2102.17	\$ 3451.73
Girls' Share	525.49	841.32	1366.81
Amusement Fund	158.06	225.36	383.42
Material Fund	665.91	1035.49	1701.40

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

2. In the second part, we consider the case of a single particle. We show that the motion of the particle is determined by the initial conditions and the forces acting on it.

3. In the third part, we consider the case of a system of particles.

4. Finally, we discuss the results of our work.

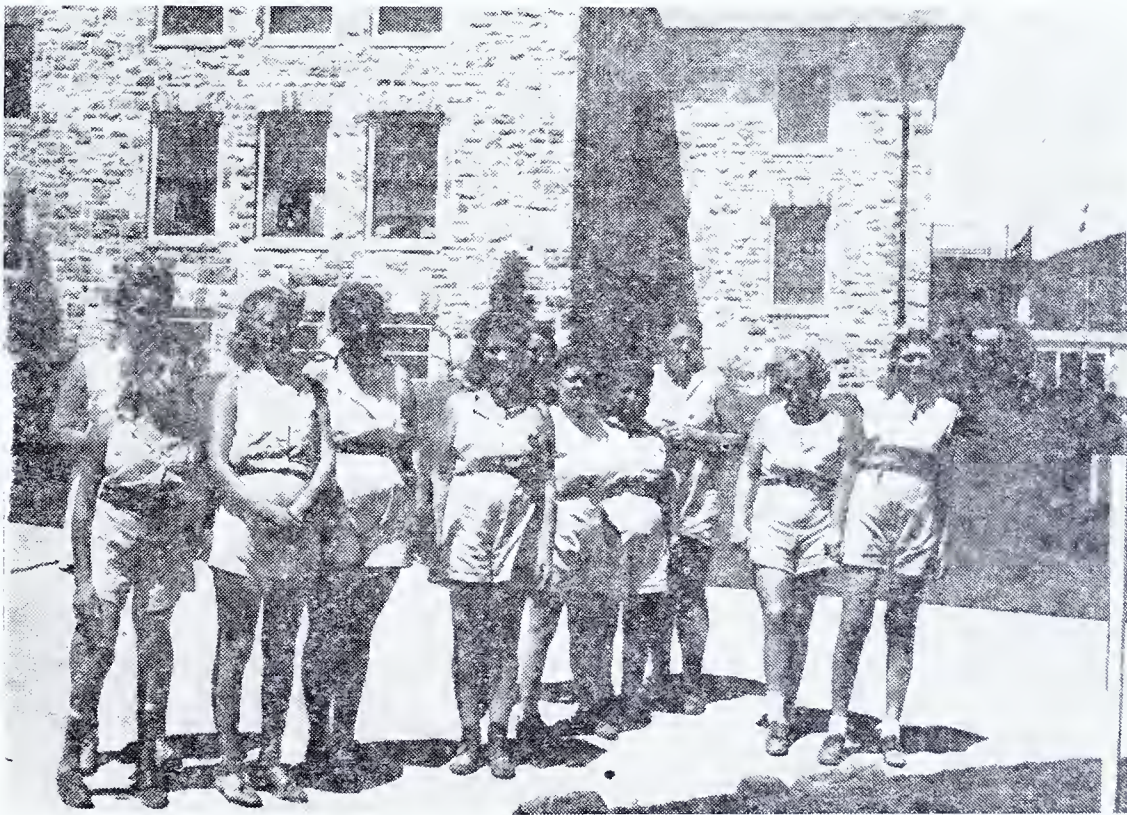
5. The paper is divided into five sections.

6. The first section is devoted to a general discussion of the problem.

7. The second section is devoted to the case of a single particle.



Poultry Maids



Field Group

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

The salient points in the manual training of the girls at the Laurelton State Village may be summarized:

1. The routine work of the Village is used to train the girls in the tasks they must do well when they are paroled.
2. The simplest duties of the particular work unit are taught first and the girl is moved to more complicated work as she becomes proficient.
3. The mental age of the girl is carefully considered before work assignment or change, and although a girl can do but the menial tasks the degree of perfection in that is praised.
4. The problem of the Village work which must be accomplished and the necessity for training of the girls is kept in balance.
5. Due to difference in mental ages and muscle coordination the amount of time spent in each unit is variable, but a girl is encouraged to persevere until she can do the work well.

The various training units are the - Field and Lawns, Central Kitchen, including the Bakery and Cafeteria, Laundry, Sewing Room, Mending Room, Clothing Department, Farm Colony, Hospital, and Special Housework.

A new girl is admitted to the Hospital. As explained elsewhere, this is not ideal as due to a shortage of nurses, admissions are placed with the chronically ill. However, in this small group they become oriented, adjusted, and are carefully studied. Visits by the psychologists aid them in becoming acquainted and being ready for their analysis after a month's stay in the Village. During visits by Staff members, the training program is set forth in its three-fold entities, - social, intellectual, and industrial. Hospital aides also help the nurses in dispelling doubts or preconceived ideas of too lengthy stay here, or mis-treatment. Of course, some are rebellious as they think they "have served their time elsewhere". They may also be grandiose as to their abilities, or very timid and lack confidence. Each girl is as individual as normal folks.

After about a month she has received the majority of her immunizations and tests and the orientation period is over. She is transferred to either Cottage #2 or #1, or to Cottage #6 if she needs antisyphilitic treatment. No color or racial

lines are found in the Village, and this in no way enters into the choice of cottage or work schedule. Each girl looks forward to being placed in a cottage although a few shy ones get homesick for the smaller group at the Hospital.

At the cottage she is welcomed by an understanding matron, other new girls and the "big sisters" who are examples of accomplishment and behavior. Here the elementary training needed depends on the girl - her personality and abilities and also upon previous training received in other institutions or occasionally in their own homes. Generally the homes have been woefully inadequate for supervision and direction. Yet they are the girl's "people" and the separation from the home, no matter what the squalor and poverty, is a really difficult adjustment. Cottage training then includes personal hygiene and care of appearance, proper eating manners and choice of food, teaching courtesy, and obedience, and substituting better thoughts and habits for innumerable bad characteristics, and often total amorality. Synchronously are taught the rudiments of house cleaning, - dusting, scrubbing and bed making. Then come dishwashing and serving in cottage kitchen. Then the real honor cottage jobs are care of the girls' clothing and possessions in their individual locker spaces, and care of attendants' rooms and offices.

When a girl is sufficiently adjusted to work outside the cottage frequent conferences between matron and Dr. Edgett, or Miss Erdley, indicate she is ready to start her further industrial training. According to her physical and mental capacities this may be any one of the units already enumerated.

Now or younger girls often choose field work as their first real training. In the late spring, summer, and during harvest season, field attendants supervise groups of ten to fifteen girls. A number of older girls of low moron or imbecile mental abilities have been field workers for years, having been unsuccessful in other work. Several of this group have been paroled to nearby farms and are thereby self supporting.

For several years lawn groups have cut grass and have been under less supervision, having been checked up frequently by the Assistant Superintendent, or Miss Moore. This summer a grounds woman, who understands horticulture, will supervise them. She has helped plant the shrubbery and will watch it during the summer.

The laundry work usually is mastered in about a year by the alert girl. Some advance rapidly beyond the assorting-clothes, and shaking out towels-stage, but slower girls are content to remain there. Girls learn hand washing and ironing with individual tubs and ironing boards, as well as to help in a commercial way with washers, mangles, and driers. We have parole records of girls who have earned their living doing laundry work alone. After a girl has mastered "white uniforms" and "shirts" she is moved to another working unit.

The Central Kitchen also has a definite sequence of skills to be mastered. The girls enter the vegetable room where they learn to clean and prepare vegetables and poultry. Then there are "deliveries" for the physically strong girls; this means the loading of hand trucks with the food for the cottages and then placing them in the three trucks which transport the food to the various cottages. There cottage girls carry them to the steam tables in the cottage kitchens. The "pantry" in the Central Kitchen cares for the steam tables and dishes to serve the personnel in the dining room. The waitresses are supervised from this division; many school girls can be waitresses and still be away for a school session daily. The most skilled positions upstairs in the kitchen are the helpers on attendants or officers cooking. Of course, this is cooking in quantities and differs from cooking for the family.

Downstairs in the kitchen are two important divisions - Bakery and Cafeteria. Not all girls take this training. (All the upstairs work is considered essential before a girl receives her Certificate of Proficiency in the Central Kitchen.) The Cafeteria cares for the men's dining room. Food is prepared upstairs. Also, the Cafeteria cares for the hospital soft diets and some desserts. The bakery employs nine girls, one of whom is a slower girl who loves to scrub. Of course, all breads are made in a commercial way. Girls pan the dough and place loaves in the oven and remove them. Also, they prepare most of the desserts and all the cakes and cookies. This is splendid training.

We try to have each girl get experience in sewing or mending rooms, or both. This may be supplemented by occupational therapy or hobby class. A teacher of dressmaking could well be added. All girls' clothing, except coats, is made in the sewing room. Girls select their own dresses, which are assorted as to sizes and lengths. The sewing room also cares for a host of miscellaneous articles, such as curtains, bedding, some upholstery, gymnasium suits (green) and field suits (tan), and hospital supplies. Our former head of the Sewing Department was Miss Katherine Gast. After a service of 16 years she had become greatly beloved and valued by girls and personnel. In failing health from a cardiac condition she chose to remain in our hospital where all tried to add to her comfort and happiness. She died there on January 22, 1944. We lost a fine christian character and an excellent employe. Her place was taken by Mrs. Mary Johnson of the Mending Room. She is another fine older woman who knows the Village and is loyal in every respect.

Articles made in the Sewing Room in this biennium include:

SEWING ROOM

Articles made during biennium

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>Total</u>
Aprons, Kitchen	169	167	336
Aprons, Waitress	75	--	75
Bloomers	--	18	18
Brassiers	1070	1120	2190
Caps, Kitchen	33	87	120
Cases, Pillow Bleached	91	10	101
Cases, Pillow Unbleached	658	366	1024
Cloths, Dish	339	238	577
Curtains, Scrim	28	19	48
Dresses	1293	2068	3361
Farmerette Suits, Summer	52	54	106
Farmerette Suits, Winter	32	97	129
Gowns, Night	520	1248	1768
Gowns, Short Infirmary	84	--	84
Jackets, Bed	67	--	67
Pads, Bed	97	82	179
Panties, Unbleached	773	650	1423
Robes, Bath	--	49	49
Sheets, Bleached	31	35	66
Sheets, Unbleached	377	406	783
Suits, Gymnasium	24	--	24
Suits, Swimming	100	--	100
Towels, Crash	188	166	354

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1	100	100
2	100	100
3	100	100
4	100	100
5	100	100
6	100	100
7	100	100
8	100	100
9	100	100
10	100	100
11	100	100
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94	100	100
95	100	100
96	100	100
97	100	100
98	100	100
99	100	100
100	100	100

The Mending Room employs nine to eighteen girls. This is a very busy place and the girls receive valuable training. During the school term the Sewing and Mending Rooms employ girls for one session daily, and thus a girl can be busy at school a half day.

Smaller units give problem or discouraged girls the individual attention which frequently leads to better self assurance. Three girls are employed in the Clothing Department; they help mark and assort and distribute clothes. The clothing inventories are detailed and perpetual, and are kept by two women. Two girls clean the Storesroom each morning under an attendant's supervision. The painting group did a great deal of inside work but this was discontinued when the woman supervisor left and could not be replaced. Other picked girls clean the Recreation Building Friday afternoon under supervision, and others act as ushers during church, movies, or other events to thus aid Miss Moore. There are occasional services such as aiding Miss Ardley to mend library books, Miss Buchan with school books, special schoolroom services, and many other little acts.

Special housekeeping work which must be done by "honor" girls are attendants' rooms and the offices in the cottages, rooms and offices in the Administration Building, and the Nurses Home. This latter building should be renamed as the nurses have never lived there, it being occupied by teachers and heads of departments. The Superintendent's residence employs four girls also. The officers' kitchen and dining room in the Administration Building employed two girls but that is closed for the duration.

Services to employes, which are not regular maintenance duties, are paid for according to a definite schedule. Girls do not handle money but it is turned over to the business office. These personal services include hair dressing, car washing, and simonizing, and laundering and pressing. This broadens out into days spent in housekeeping or cleaning in neighborhood homes. It is a task to choose these responsible girls but is very worthwhile. The girl is encouraged and also receives spending money. She, and we also, find out her individual capabilities and the tasks she must learn to do better.

A very important training unit for bright and responsible girls is in the hospital. Here 31 girls do the cleaning, bed making, set up trays and generally wait on ill patients. Girls are consulted carefully before this undertaking as some subnormal, as well as normal girls, do not like nursing. After about six months or longer in this unselfish labor a great change is frequently seen in the girl's character. She has learned patience and understanding. Girls who are mothers learn to substitute a love of humanity for their longings for their children. At the end of their work here, nurses teach them to take temperatures and give enemas and bed baths.

These tasks are not required of them in the Village other than the learning of them but may help the girl on parole. The dentist employs a girl, also the Dispensary and Laboratory. Our parole colonies at Devitt's Camp and the two schools for the unfortunate are largely filled with girls who have been nurses' aides. These hospital aides and those who care for "little girls" in cottage #4 are given special privileges such as walks in groups unsupervised and cottage visiting.

For over two years summary cards have been kept in the Assistant Superintendent's office. These indicate all pertinent data about each individual girl. A record of her school and work is seen at a glance. Much time is spent in changing work as needed so that girls can progress as rapidly as possible.

For nearly two years an Industrial Census has been made at the end of each month. This stimulates cottage and girls to keep busy, and also helps greatly in studying work needs and changes. As will be seen in the accompanying Industrial Census for May 31, 1944 some cottages are more able to keep girls busy, but a great deal depends on the type of girl in the cottage and her cooperation and mental and physical ability.

It seems we have a graded and efficient training schedule as is shown by the rather remarkable accomplishments of our girls and their success on parole and after discharge. Yet there are many who need to be busier. Plans for further work in the future include the cannery, an Industrial Building to care for tailoring, cobbling shoes, mattress making, et cetera, a beauty shop, and a great extension of our Occupational Therapy Department. Girls are happiest and best behaved when occupied constantly.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The personnel of the Department of Social Service includes the Director of Social Service, Miss Hilda M. Jolly and the Junior Investigator, Miss Carrie Erdley, guided by the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent. In the summer of 1942 an interne in Sociology came to the Village from Bucknell University. The following winter and last year we had in all five sociological students from State College who worked here one or two days weekly. Their reading was directed. They were oriented around the Village. After studying the setup of the social files, they were shown the purpose of the Social Service Exchanges, and helped in making applications. The following week they were guided in selecting social service agencies which would send the best social, medical, or psychological histories of the girls. Later

INDUSTRIAL CENSUS
5-31-44

COTTAGES	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	F.C.	Linn	Hosp.	Total
Cen. Kitchen	15	11	10		19	7	12					19		93
Bakery	1	2	1		3	1						2		10
Laundry	8	7	5		5	8	6					17		56
Sewing R.	2		2		5	4	2			1		2		18
Mending R.		1	2		2		1					4		10
Hosp. Aides	3		2		5	1	1					13	8	33)
Domestics	32	34	41	34	33	36	48	30	34	34	11	26		393)
Dairy											15			15
Hennerly											12			12
Field & Lawns		10			9	9	7	13	7			7		62
School	4	3	3		7	12	2	1	3	7		4		46
O.T.	2		2	1	2	9	3	6	4	5		5		39
Employed	67	68	68	35	90	87	82	50	48	47	38	99	8	787
Unemployed	0	0	2	48	3	6	11	7	4	9			32	122
Total -	67	68	70	83	93	93	93	57	52	56	38	99	40	909
Unemployed			2	48	3	6	11	7	4	9			32	122
Low I. G.			2	48	3	5	7	4	4	4				77
New Girls													3	3
Ill Infirmary					1		3			1			29	54
Uncooperative							1	3		4				8

they talked with individual girls. Their term reports showed a fair understanding of the problem. One girl was able to substitute her experience here for field work and secure a good position after graduation from State College.

Every effort has been made to build up the social histories and to secure the best studies on new admissions. Miss Jolly has charge of this work. She also becomes acquainted with girls in the institution by means of talks, coaching plays, and directing girls' visits for a day or two to do housework.

Miss Erdley is counsellor and disciplinarian. She aides the Assistant Superintendent greatly in finding the basis of the girls' problems, censoring questionable mail, and aiding in necessary work or cottage changes.

All the girls' efforts and training are directed toward a working parole as soon as possible. As the majority of our girls were committed for delinquencies, or to prevent the same, and not because they are just feeble minded, the social accomplishments are by far more necessary than intellectual and industrial. This three-fold aspect is studied carefully by the staff before a girl is paroled.

On May 31, 1944 there were 103 girls on parole under the supervision of the Director of Social Work. These are the permanent parolees. Of these 49 were in well investigated private homes where the girls work as domestics. They start work at five dollars weekly and wages are increased after consultation with Miss Jolly. She stresses regular savings, modest clothing well budgeted, regular church attendance, suitable movies, and other recreation, and social conformity. After an indefinite period, depending upon the individual girl, she is recommended to the Superintendent for discharge. Many girls without homes prefer to remain in these foster homes. Many are very successful in leading a normal social existence. It is to be noted that 48 girls were discharged in this biennium after successful paroles. 41 of these are known to have made a satisfactory adjustment.

During the transportation difficulties it has been necessary to parole girls as near as possible to the Village. Also, mileage is saved in Miss Jolly's visits by placing girls in colonies. We have had girls working in two convents, in or near Philadelphia, for 12 years. Now, 21 girls are earning their living there. Many of these are too low intellectually to be successful in a private home. One imbecile has been happy there in a routine job for years but is, of course, not suitable for discharge. There are nine parolees and one discharged girl in the Merna Owens Home in Wayne County. They care for helpless and bedridden feeble minded children and have a fine wing of the home for their home. Four girls and one discharged girl are at the Martha Lloyd School for defectives at Troy. One parolee and one discharged girl are at St. Joseph's Home in Scranton.

Perhaps the most outstanding colony is at Devitt's Camp at Allenwood. Dr. Devitt is an honored and beloved friend of the Village. Simultaneously with his prayer for domestic help lest he be forced to close one building, we at the Village were planning, without his asking, to send him help. Now 19 happy paroled girls, and three discharged girls, are doing this work.

A great deal of time and thought is given to the placement of girls for day housework in the vicinity. Girls are encouraged and many say their beginning of self confidence and desire to overcome their difficulties began with this work. They are transported by lady employers and receive one dollar daily wages. Many girls have earned money for their glasses and other personal needs thereby.

If a girl has a suitable family, the home may be investigated by the County probation officers, or Miss Jolly. Upon request of the family fifteen girls are now on these home visits, supervised by the County officers. Two more were paroled by Court order at the families insistence against our advice. Eleven girls names are still on our books, having escaped from parole, or the institution, over a period of years. The discharge of some have been requested but their whereabouts are unknown. In all 132 girls were on parole and on visit as of May 31, 1944.

Thirty-six girls were returned from parole during this biennium. Of these two were not adjusted in their particular home, five did unsatisfactory work, ten misbehaved, and five were dissatisfied with the place, one family interfered, and three were returned because of health reasons.

The summary of the parole report follows:

Visits to different localities	277
Girls visited	1188
Homes investigated	70
Expenses incurred in 2 years	230.99

The demand for girls on parole has reached an unprecedented high mark as there is such a shortage of domestic help. Scarcely a day goes by without these requests. Of course, the demands far exceed the supply.

It is not always the girl with the higher intelligence quotient who makes the better adjustment. The slower girl is often more stable, better satisfied, and less inclined to seek the company of men. The less intelligent girl also is content to do more menial and monotonous work in the colony in company with brighter girls.

PAROLE ANALYSIS AS OF 5-31-44

To Own Family under County P.O. 15

To Private Homes 49

In Colonies 54

Devitt's Camp 19
Merna Owens Home 9
Martha Lloyd School 4
St. Leonard's Convent, Philadelphia 8
Convent Holy Child Jesus, Sharon Hill 13
St. Joseph's Home, Scranton 1

By Court at Family's Insistence 2

Escapes (over period of years,
still carried on books) 11

Returned to County for Delivery 1

Total -

132

RETURNED FROM PAROLL DURING BIENNIIUM

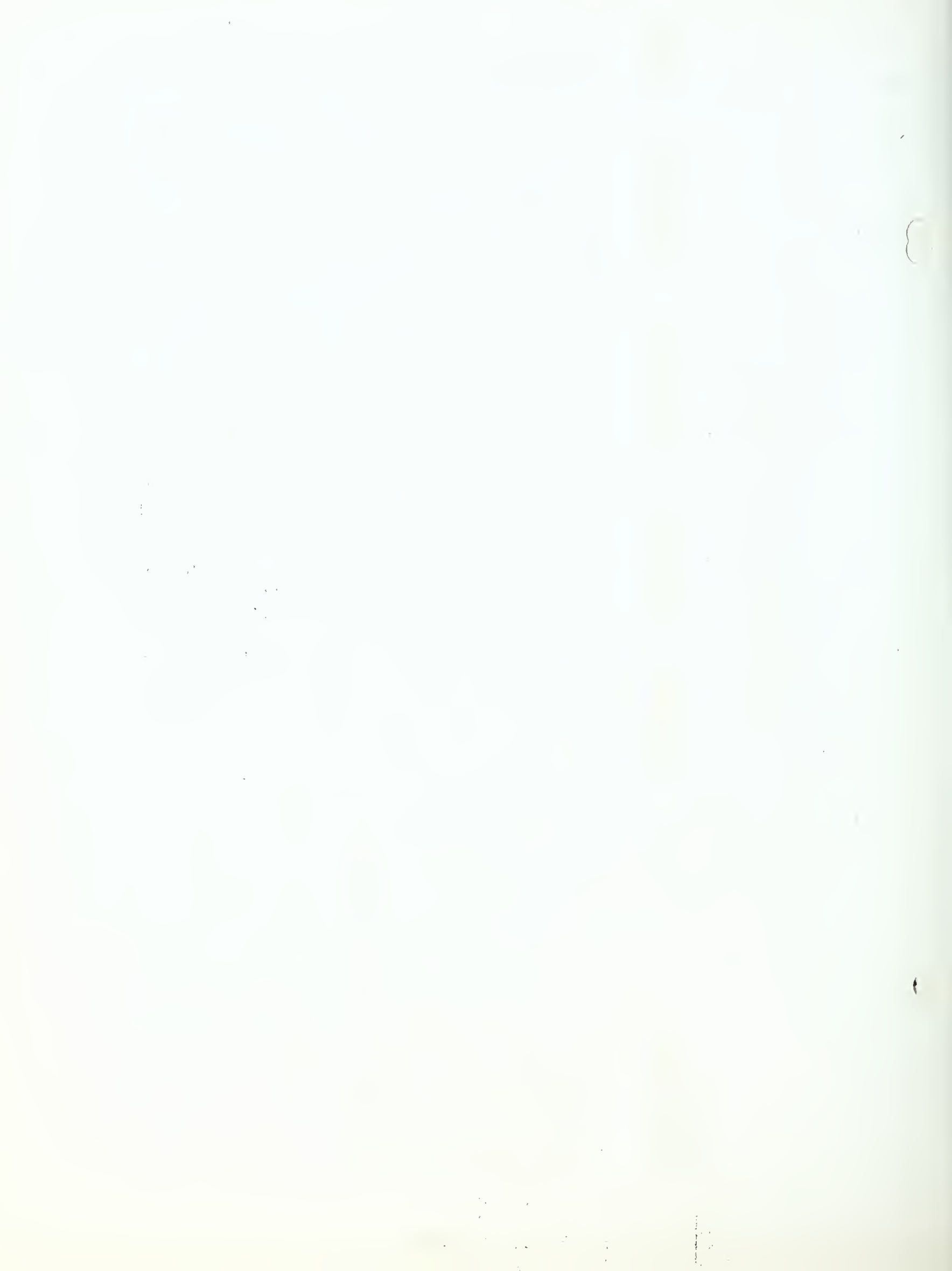
Length of Parole Period	Reason for Return to Village				Own Family Interference	Ill Health
	Unsatisfactory Home	Unsatisfactory Work	Misconduct	Dissatisfied with Place		
Less than 2 years	2	5	8	3	1	3
2 - 5 years			1	2		
5 - 10 years			1			
Total -	2	5	10	5	1	3

PAROLE ANALYSIS AS OF 5-31-44

<u>Years in Institution</u>	<u>Imbecile</u>	<u>Low Moron</u>	<u>High Moron</u>	<u>Borderline</u>	<u>Total</u>
Less than 2 years	1	7	6	1	15
5 - 10 years		12	24	3	39
10 - 15 years		19	28	1	48
15 - 20 years	2	12	9	1	24
Over 20 years		3	1	1	5
Less than 5 years - escaped			1		1
Total -	3	53	69	7	132

PAROLED DURING BIENNIIUM
6-1-42 - 5-31-44

				<u>D.N.</u>	
2	46	56	13	1	118
					1 (Kidnapped by family)



Chronological Age	NOT PAROLE MATERIAL (IN INSTITUTION OVER 5 YEARS)												Total								
	20 - 25				25 - 30				30 - 35					35 - 40				Over 40			
	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron	Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron		Idiot	Imbecile	Low Moron	High Moron				
Due to Low I.Q.		2	4		2	15	16		2				2	18	7		121				
Unsuccessful Parolees Ret.																					
Delinquents				2													37				
Psychopaths	1			1													22				
Insane	1				1												14				
Cardiacs																	9				
T.B.(Active or Healing)																	25				
Syphilis			2														13				
Epilepsy																	16				
Neurological Cases																	5				
Deaf																	14				
Blind																	8				
Cripples																	2				
Other Organic Diseases																	16				
Speech Defect Alone																	4				
Total -	4	6	3		3	21	27	18	2	27	37	24	3	23	34	16	308				



Dairy Maids



Dairy Maids

RECREATION

The feeble minded girl needs planned and supervised recreation. The ideals of the staff in this matter cannot be met with the war-time scarcity of personnel. However, by careful planning and utilization of all available possibilities a program has been in operation which has been helpful and also satisfactory to most of the girls.

It is difficult to separate school, occupational therapy, and cottage activities from the solely recreational parts of the girls' lives, as there is an element of play in all these. The Village inmate is immature and childish, yet youthful games are not attractive unless there is a certain adult appeal. Also, the whole training program of any girl who has parole possibilities must be directed toward maturity of personality and social adequacy. In all but the very sluggish minds, the great need is expressed in a desire to be occupied continually. Since there are not enough industrial jobs for all, many must be busy with avocation and pure play.

This last year when there was an ebb in morale in general, the academic teachers volunteered to give evening time to hobby groups. We believed in this way the worthy use of leisure time could be taught to a few. As mentioned elsewhere, one group made posters and other art exhibits. It was surprising to discover artistic talent unexpectedly. Posters helped local Red Cross exhibits. Another group sewed. They learned foundation technique and then made attractive articles of clothing from sewing room remnants. A group of girls with good minds felt inadequate because they could not read. To prepare them for school (which some were able to enter last year) they chose a reading hobby group. Others like poetry and literature study. Miss Jolly directed two plays and thus became acquainted with future parolees. Large groups found "Manners Class" very interesting due, no doubt, to the fine personality of the teacher. Brusque girls became alert to correct their bad manners, and it was revealing to see how many had apparently been discourteous and crude because they had known nothing else, and in large cottage groups had not learned those polite and kind ways. The evening gym classes and inter-cottage basketball games were splendid outlets for pent-up energies. But, above all, is the personal contact with fine older women whose example slowly causes the girl to emerge from her childish intravertive and self-satisfied immaturity to a more socialized woman who has a larger perspective and a better valuation of her life's potentialities.

Day room fun can so easily be noisy and purposeless. Many attendants are skilled in directing card games, bingo parties with very small prizes, reading, sewing, singing,

(all cottages have pianos now), Chinese checkers, checkers, Lotto, Flinch, anagrams, jig-saw puzzles, and similar games. These are replaced as they wear out. Bean bags and boards with perforations, rubber quoits, and similar devices have been furnished. During the holidays, at Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Easter it is customary for cottages to get up plays and other entertainments. One example is a play written and directed and acted by the girls in Cottage #10 last Hallowe'en. The plot was clean and interesting and it was well done. Singing features strongly in these entertainments and they love to do the solo parts. Play books are in the libraries for the girls or matrons to borrow. Each cottage has at least two sets of song books, the Hour of Charm, and a collection of old songs. In each cottage there is at least one girl or attendant who plays the piano for others to sing. One must not forget the radio. Jazz programs, of course, are popular but all types of plays and religious programs are enjoyed. Then they act out the plays. They learn the words and music to popular and patriotic songs in a surprising way. Several girls can play by ear, having heard a tune but once. One of these girls has a beautiful soprano voice. She visits cottages by regular schedule and plays the piano and teaches songs.

In fine weather all but the off-honor girls of cottages #10 and #11 play outside, always under the supervision of an attendant. Ball games, walking to and fro, sitting in the swings, hikes, and walks with the attendants, are all enjoyed. It is a happy spring evening when the day is long enough for the girls to play outside after supper.

There are special events for the pleasure of all. Each summer the Mifflinburg High School Band has come up for an early evening entertainment. The girls were assembled in a large circle. The band, in their attractive uniforms, marched up the road, following the majorettes. The girls danced on the concrete walks and enjoyed the change and the music.

On Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, the girls have half holidays from their work. On Independence Day they have picnic lunches and games on the cottage grounds.

Easter, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's are marked not only by special religious services but by traditional dinners, and all morons love good food.

Christmas is an interesting time in an institution. Months before the day, the individual girl chooses from a long list her first and second choice of a gift from the "State". The purchase of these articles, wrapping, and distribution, is no small task. Girls make, or buy, articles from the Occupational Therapy department, or through the catalog orders, - Sears Roebuck, or Montgomery Ward. These are carefully wrapped, and addressed, and mailed to their home folks early.

It is a lesson in unselfishness and self-control to see the girls unwrap packages on Christmas morning. The brighter girls are very thoughtful of the girl who has no one to remember her. The more fortunate ones often get permission to share gifts or goodies with the girl who has no family. But, there are many church groups, including the local Salvation Army, clubs, and individuals, who wrap gifts for these girls. Christmas eve and morning matrons are busy placing names on these packages. We try to get outsiders to correspond with these girls without families, even though they never meet, and it greatly helps morale.

"Store orders" have been mentioned. Girls are helped by attendants to choose orders up to \$5.00 from catalogs several times yearly. In this time of industrial affluence families have sent girls more money to spend. The outfit, including dress, hose, undies, and hat, that can be bought for \$5.00 is remarkable.

At intervals girls also select small articles up to one dollar which are then purchased from local five and ten cent stores. These include cosmetics.

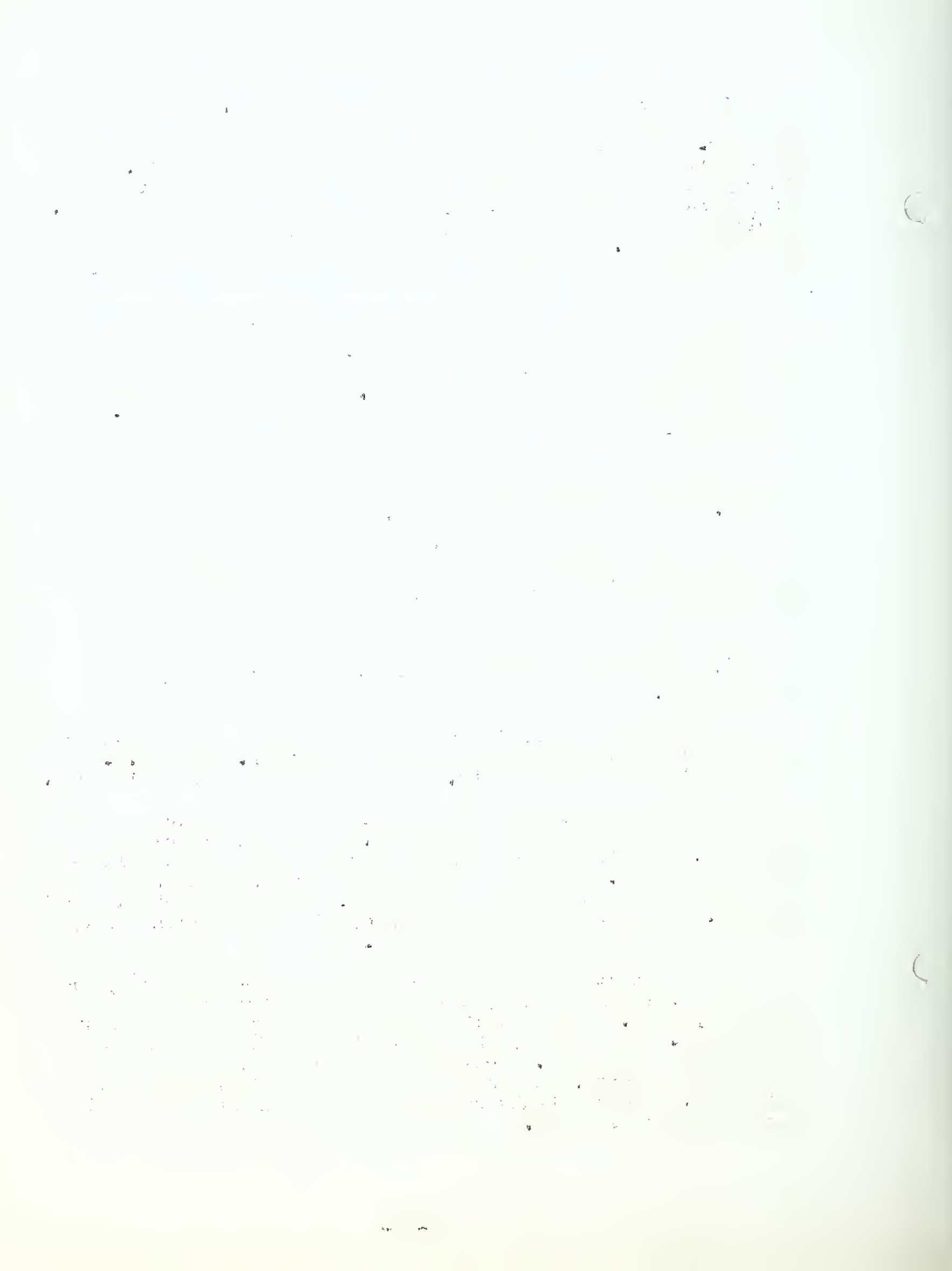
There is a "little store" a half mile distant. When the proprietor can purchase the goodies and small articles the girls want, cottages visit the store and the girls make their own purchases.

A beginning of a canteen has been made but due to the shortage of articles it cannot flourish until we can purchase more freely.

The Laurelton Fair is an early September event. Girls are chaperoned in groups and walk to the Fair. The O.T. Department has a sales booth. The Fair was not held in 1943.

Summer events include the picnics at our old ice pond which is a mile west of the Village. The pond is cleaned for swimming. Suits are made from odds and ends of material from the sewing room. There are a bathing house, swings, and teeter-totters, and games are enjoyed. An excellent supper is sent up. Each cottage has a picnic, also the working groups, so that most girls have two picnics.

The greatest event, which cannot be over-emphasized, or over-rated, is the movies, which we have had weekly since February, 1944. Girls talk of previous shows and plan for the future. Of course, the Superintendent has chosen the films with great care. Enthusiasm is spontaneous and applause is hearty, but order of entrance and dismissal is excellent. We can truly say this is the finest gift to the girls of this biennium.



RELIGION

May 23, 1943 Reverend Robert Clark baptised thirty girls and confirmed eleven others who had been baptised earlier. He had approached his Synod with the idea of an undenominational Church of the Laurelton State Village, and this had been approved. One former minister had taken girls into his church but several did not think it advisable. These girls were all earnest in their desires and their behavior good. They had been meeting with Mr. Clark for instruction.

Mr. Clark left his church charges in this vicinity for another parish on May 30, 1943. Reverend J. R. Stoudt, the Reformed minister of Mifflinburg, replaced him. Church services at the Village are reverent and dignified and girls like to attend. The auditorium is most suited to the spirit of devotion.

Services for all the girls are conducted on Sunday afternoon. The choir of girls adds greatly to the service. Since Mrs. Walters left in March this choir has been led each Sunday by an attendant, Miss Whitcomb, or a teacher who plays the piano. During the biennium they have visited several neighborhood churches and have sung commendably.

On April 15, 1944 Reverend Stoudt baptised 31 girls, whose previous baptism could not be verified, and confirmed 7 others. This and the Communion service to 250 girls and many attendants were most impressive.

Although not really in this biennium, "D Day" will be history before the next report. The Village was filled with the same spirit of prayer for victory and personal sacrifice as all the allied world. Services were held in the evening, conducted by Reverend Stoudt and were most serious and devotional.

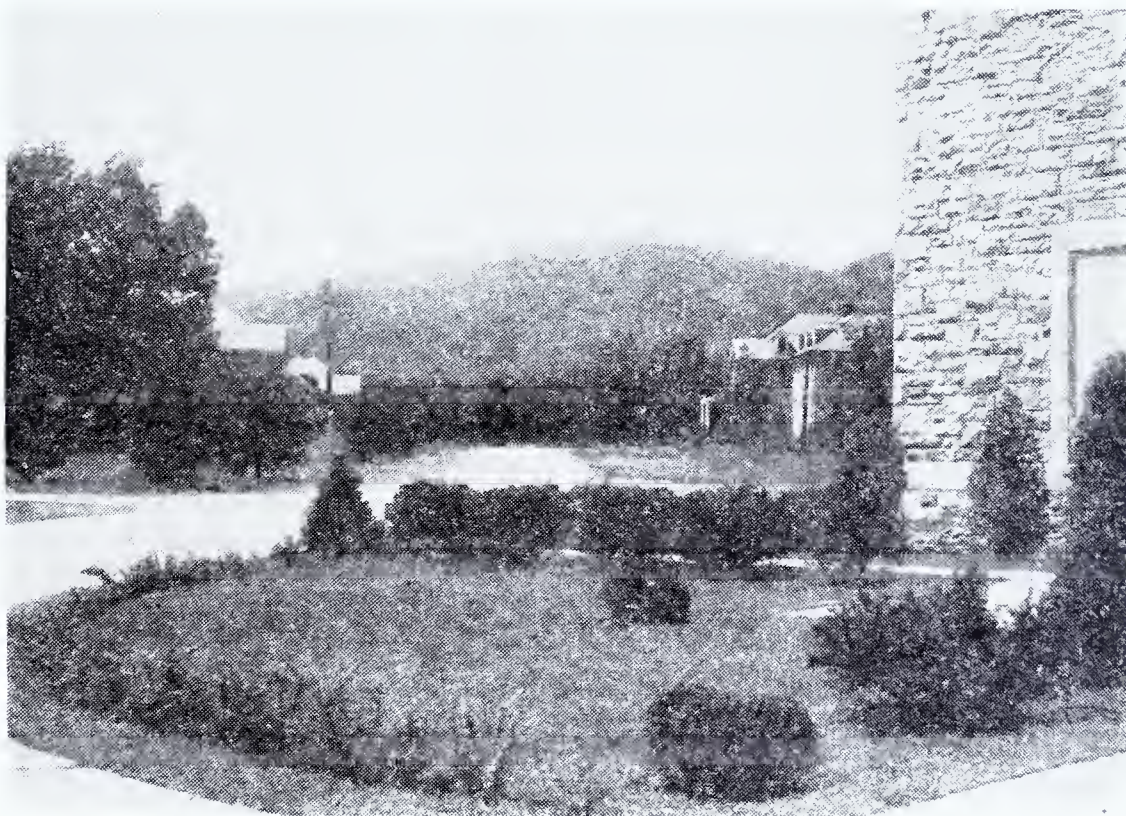
Three Catholic girls were baptised last year and several are being prepared for baptism. Father Francis Heltsche, who is a most understanding and gentle spiritual advisor, is also chaplain at the Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg. He says Mass on the last Thursday in the month and hears confessions several times yearly.

Efforts are made to communicate with all families regarding church affiliation. In many instances girls can supply the pastor's or church's name and these affiliations can be verified.

Sunday evening is given over to devotional services in the individual cottages. Different girls lead in reading the Bible, prayer book, or giving helpful thoughts. Many Catholic girls last year purchased prayer books which they use frequently in the cottages.



Recreation Building



Looking West from Recreation Building

Twice last year Rabbi Benjamin Kalm, State College, visited the Jewish girls. Several Jewish friends of the Village send gifts to the girls during their holidays.

There are 598 Protestant girls, 284 Roman Catholic girls, and 27 Jewish girls.

TREATMENT AND RESEARCH

Mental Deficiency cannot be cured. One must go through life with the brain cells one is born with. While accident or disease may decrease them, they can never be added to. While it is a most unfortunate thing to have been born with such a lack that one cannot manage one's affairs satisfactorily, or compete with others in the business of making a living, yet it need not be all tragedy. The higher grade defectives, those whose lack is not too great, can be trained and can be self-supporting. They make good routine workers. The feeble minded girl likes to do what she knows she can do well. She resents changes and fears the "new". Therefore, she excels at the monotonous job which involves continuous repetition. The training takes time and patience however. But, that is our job and it is a most interesting one, - to train each individual girl to the limit of what capacity she may possess. The educational and industrial programs have been considered elsewhere in detail. The moral and social training while more important and more difficult than the other two, cannot be ascribed to any one department or person. While definite efforts are made to instill ideals, the intangible influences of the persons with whom the girl makes contact daily in the end count for the most.

The reaction of the delinquent defective to her new environment has been discussed to some extent earlier. Some girls with good mental and physical endowments are just too lackadaisical and indifferent to be tolerated in a working position. Others need too close supervision because of unreliable traits. Therefore, the seemingly static period of an admission girl may extend to months or years before the girl finally senses what we are trying to offer her. Numerous conferences between matron and staff officers and the girl may set the girl on the right path. She may not be hearing from home; she may worry about her children; and frequently her inability to cooperate is due to her sexual maladjustment. Usually these girls adjust slowly, and the period of confusion may last for years. These girls are the ones studied by the Staff most carefully and who need more individual attention

than we are often able to give. There are all gradations between the delinquent defective, the psychopath, and the psychotic. The first type of girl needs understanding and training over a long period to substitute good habits for bad habits, and social irresponsibility. Many girls with lurid histories are model inmates, and yet are finally paroled with fear and a prayer, and some then relapse. A few older girls are delinquents after many years here, and apparently should remain. But, occasionally a girl awakens to a sense of responsibility and regrets her wasted years.

The psychopath cannot learn by past experiences and periodically her bad behavior pattern is repeated. She requires the greatest patience and is the cottage problem. Punishment is a matter of great discretion as it avails little with the girl who just cannot control her behavior. Discerning matrons recognize the prodromata of a psychopathic outburst and one of the physicians, or Miss Buchan, can often turn the tide. Frequently, she is prevailed upon to "have a little vacation" in the hospital. Sodium dilantin and phenobarbital have been used with success to tide over the period. Emotional substitution and mental catharsis help. Other girls need to be kept at hard work during their upset period, and are taken for walks or allowed to dig and plant. We all know the regular pattern and sequence of the outbursts and try to teach attendants it is not simply misbehavior, whether it be hypochondriasis, violence, or depression, that is the expression of her periodical trouble. Miss Hunt aided greatly with several girls as she kept them as her full time "helpers". The Rorschach test as administered by Miss Buchan has aided greatly in diagnosis, a knowledge of the girl's fundamental needs, and as a basis for further treatment. There is no definite division between psychology and medicine here, and the members of each profession work in harmony in the mutual interest of the girls' problems. Another great problem with this class of girls is their discouragement when they see younger girls paroled or discharged. Day's work in the neighborhood, or special privileges during their interims between outbursts, help a great deal. Mrs. Harriet Oberdorf, the understanding matron at Linn Cottage, has been able to guide a number of these problem girls in her large group of "honor" girls. There are several older psychotics who are quietly vegetating.

Newer girls are carefully studied in staff meeting. Only the unusual girl can be brought up for study. Our preparation for the study of these girls is very painstaking. The social history before admission is carefully secured. Either Dr. Edgett or Dr. Bishop prepares a paper containing all known data on heredity, family, social background, school, and the individual problems. Also, is added an opinion of all nurses and attendants who have known the girl here and the physician's interviews and study of the girl. Miss Buchan, or Miss Whitcomb, write up and discuss the intelligence quotient, performance test, Rorschach (Miss Buchan), the Wechsler-Bellevue (Miss Whitcomb), and a whole battery of tests. An able summary

is given. The girl is interviewed in the Staff Meeting. Further discussion provides the etiology diagnosis and recommendations.

A matter that might be placed in the Treatment portion of this report is the change of inmate personnel in two of the cottages. Many older problem girls have come to be more reliable and self-critical, or have been discharged due to age or too high mentality. The four locked cottages have always been the greatest problem. Girls who live there have had little example from other girls upon which to pattern their lives. Work has usually been impossible outside of the cottage due to misbehavior going to and returning from the Village work unit, or irresponsibility on the job which necessitated removal. Cottage activities were greatly inadequate. Therefore, rigid discipline and the personalities of the attendants were the girls' guides. The attendant shortage has been mainly in these cottages in the past two years. To relieve this situation the beds in the "down hill" cottages were filled and "up hill" cottage numbers decreased. Gradually more cooperative girls were moved into quiet cottages and "little girls" were placed in the locked cottages. There they walked each day and were aided by brighter girls. In these locked cottages were two systems of reward for good behavior. Girls were placed "on honor" at the matron's suggestion. This allowed her honor cottage jobs and certain ground parole privileges. At the end of each month each attendant handed in the names of three girls in her cottage who, in her opinion, had made the most improvement. From these were selected the Cottage Honor Girls for the month, which list was typed and given to the cottage. The girls covet this honor and call it "being on high honor". This latter procedure is carried out in all of the cottages, and these lists also help to decide the three honor girls for the year who are banqueted and given prizes by the Milton Business and Professional Women's Club each December.

When a crisis in the attendant personnel occurred in March, 1943, cottage #4 was made a cottage for quiet girls. Here the idiots and lower imbeciles were placed with girl aides. This released one attendant, but a night attendant was kept due to the many night needs of the lower mental age group. This change was very successful.

At the present time a further change is in process. The group at cottage #9 are proving too much for the present matron and her assistant. The girls will be redistributed; about a dozen will go to cottages #10 and #11, which will be the only locked cottages, and the rest will go to cottages for quiet girls. There most of them will be assimilated in groups of responsible girls. Cottage #4 will move in a body to Cottage #9 and be the cottage for "little girls". In this way another attendant will be available as the night lady in Cottage #4 will no longer be needed. We look forward to the time we will need but one "detention" cottage. Feeble minded girls are

generally "delinquent" because they have had no other opportunity or example.

I might add that the Rorschach often gives evidence of intelligence and potential abilities not revealed on any other test. It shows the degree of inner adjustment and reaction to outside stimuli. Some girls do not use the ability they possess because of a lack of drive for achievement, or because of emotional disturbance.

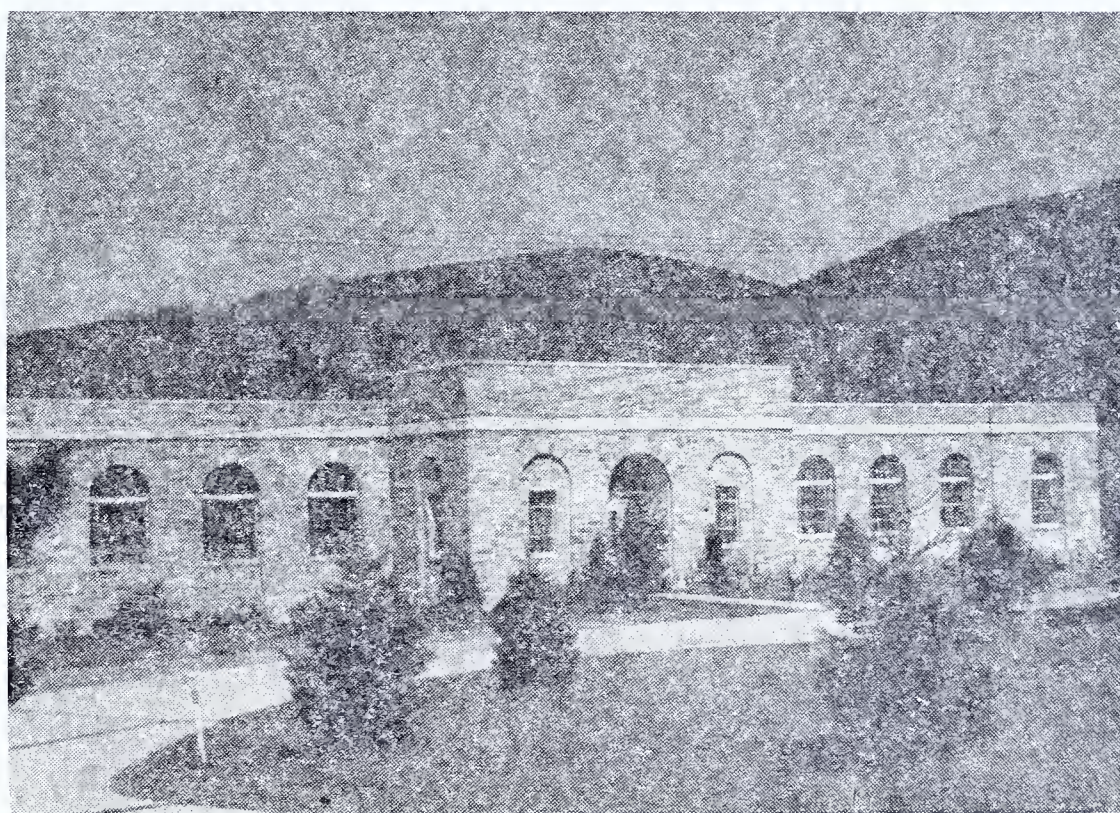
In planning for parole it is especially important to know something about the girl's personality and capacity for social adjustment. The Binet I.Q., while it correlates fairly well with educational ability, is only one of many factors in predicting successful parole.

Other problems which are the subject of special study at the present time are:

1. The psychologist and academic teachers will continue the study of educational methods applicable to adult mental defectives. More suitable reading materials are especially needed.
2. Miss Buchan is planning a more extensive use of the Rorschach Technique. A study will be made of the value of the Rorschach in predicting academic success or failure, and in educational and vocational guidance of mental defectives.
3. Miss Whitcomb and Miss Buchan will make a study of factors related to an increase in Binet I.Q. Cases who have had both Form L and Form M will be studied.
4. The Assistant Superintendent is compiling data on all girls admitted since the opening of the institution to May 31, 1944. This gives many interesting and valuable statistics such as County admissions, rural or urban residences, tubercular, or venereal percentages, former institutionalizations, psychotic commitments, and follow-ups, marriages, and children, (Dr. Vanuxem had made excellent studies of the children of our girls), parole periods, and successes, discharges and follow-ups, pertinent family history, and mental ages.
5. Dr. Bishop is contemplating the study of the technique and interpretation of the electroencephalogram. It may be that the Selinsgrove Epileptic Colony will cooperate with us in the use of their machine.



Farm Colony



Laundry Building

FARM ACTIVITIES

The tables at the end of this report give an accurate picture of the extent of our farm activities. The institution has produced 59% of its food costs during the biennium.

The farm land has been very much improved over a period of years. Of course, it can never be made as fertile as river soil. It is probably now at its peak of fertility and our efforts will be directed toward maintaining it at this level. Cover crops are used religiously - also strip farming under the advice and guidance of the local County agent.

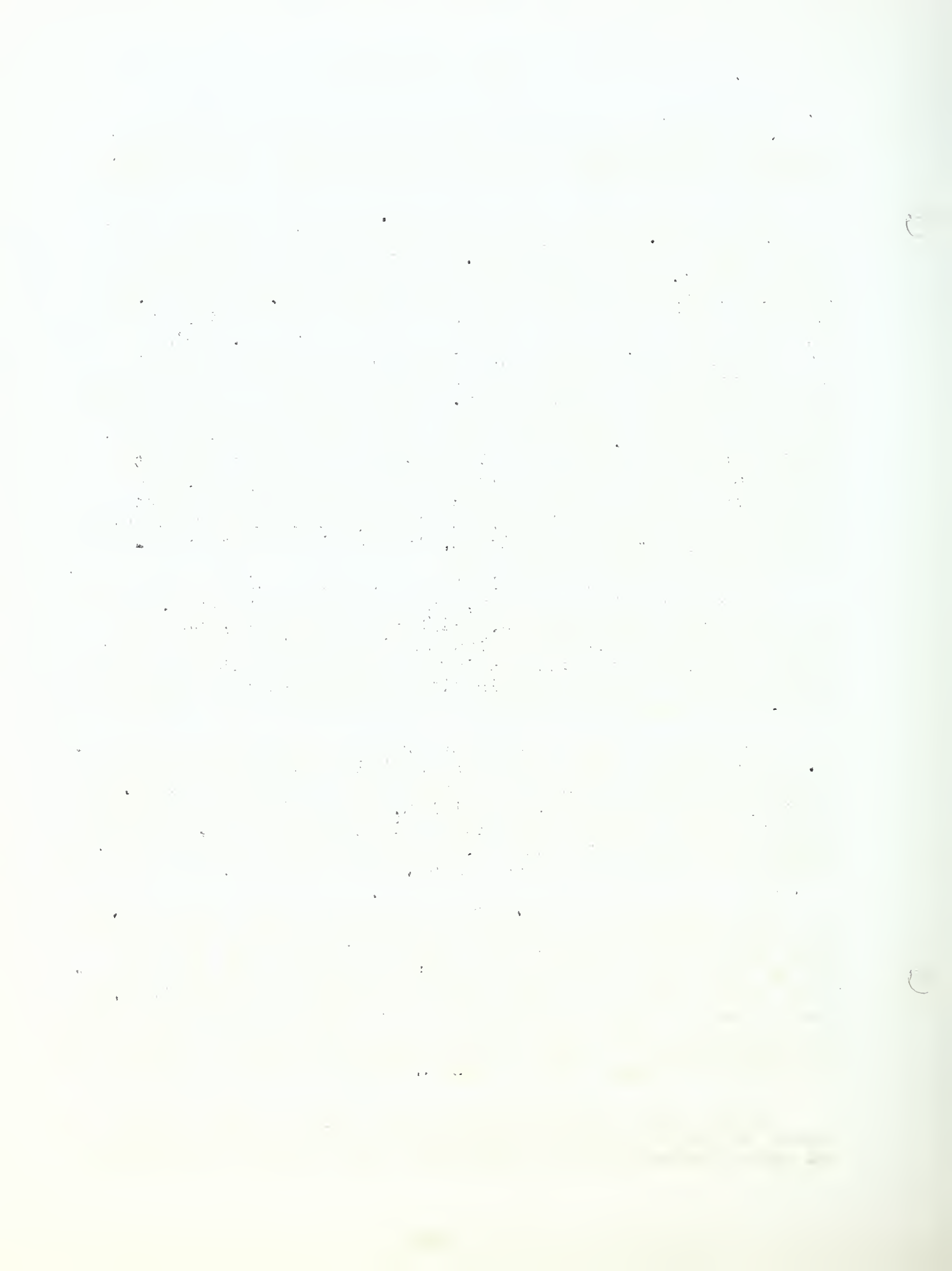
Enough feed (corn) is produced for the livestock but there is never enough acreage for hay. There is practically no pasture land. Twenty acres of what should be good pasture land is entirely without water. Land with water is needed for the crops. During the first year of the biennium adequate rainfall assured a good harvest of crops. In fact, sufficient potatoes were harvested that it was possible to give to several other less fortunate institutions. The second year a serious drought did severe damages to all of the crops including the potato crop, which was a very poor one and did not see us through the year.

Several crops, especially tomatoes, had been planted with the idea that our cannery would be in operation by harvest time. Owing to the difficulty in securing equipment, the cannery was not ready and it became necessary to transport the 40 ton tomato crop to Milton, and later, when the Government took over Boy-Ar-Dee's in Milton, to Rockview for canning.

Crops have again been planted this spring with the hope that the cannery will be ready, and over and above this, 5 additional acres of potatoes, 2-1/2 acres of beets, and 1-1/2 acres of carrots, have been planted with the idea of dehydration in mind, a large unit having been installed at Rockview, which will take care of the institutions within reasonable distance.

The dairy has made excellent progress during the biennium. Mr. Oscar Rockey, cow tester for the Union County Dairy Herd Improvement Association, was placed in charge July 1, 1942. He stepped into a difficult position, the herd having been seriously depleted by Bangs Disease in 1939 and 1940, when it was reduced to half its number. A continued steady improvement was noted under his management. However, Mr. Rockey left in April, 1943 to go into defense work, and the good work begun by him was continued by Mr. Bruce Folk who then took charge.

During the past year the herd was given a Blue Ribbon Award by the Pennsylvania Dairyman's Association for exceptional accomplishment in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association,



having a yearly herd average of between 350 and 400 pounds butter fats. The average, as a matter of fact, was 396.4 for the year ending June 30, 1943. This is really an excellent record considering the fact that it was impossible to cull the herd. Everything had to be kept to build up the numbers. It was also necessary to discontinue the midnight milking when it was found impossible to replace the man who left. This caused some reduction in the milk production.

Artificial breeding was inaugurated in the herd during the fall of 1943, service being secured from the local Artificial Breeding Cooperative. It has been successful to date. One of the institution bulls was transferred to White Hill, one was slaughtered, and a young one retained.

An "Accredited Tuberculin Free" herd certificate has also been received.

The piggery has also shown improvement under new management. Mr. Harold Hackenburg was placed in charge in November, 1942. Under the previous inefficient management matters had gotten out of hand. Mr. Hackenburg knows his work, is interested, and alert, and one can hope for better things in the future.

The hennery under the excellent management of Mrs. Marie Herman keeps abreast of the average institutional poultry setup. The institution is kept well supplied with eggs. During the past year when it has been difficult to secure meat, the piggery and hennery have made most important contributions.

Turkeys were raised in sufficient numbers in 1942 to provide a fine Christmas dinner for the girls and both Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners for the employes. No turkeys were raised in 1943 due to lack of housing facilities, the old sheep fold where they had been kept previously, being in the process of renovation for the cannery. A turkey pen is in process of construction now, however, and will be completed in time for the turkey poults which will arrive early in July.

Your attention is called to the tables at the end of this report for livestock statistics.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A person living in an institution is sometimes inclined to feel that he has but little connection with the ordinary matters of everyday life as experienced by the person in the community; that he lives in a world apart. The War has changed this, has emphasized the fact that wherever we happen to be we are all one people working toward one end - ultimate victory with world peace. The people in the institutions

have their opportunities just as do the people outside

The Red Cross Blood Donor Unit visited the Laurelton State Village in February and again in May of this year, spending two days at the Village on each occasion. Employees and inmates alike volunteered and made their contribution. On both occasions quotas were considerably exceeded and there still remained many disappointed persons who were turned away because of lack of time.

Blackouts and other precautions have been carefully observed. The fire equipment is tested and fire drills held regularly. After considerable delay, replacements were eventually received for a few fire extinguishers that were no longer usable.

The employees have given excellent cooperation in the payroll savings plan and for the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps. The record for the biennium follows:

	<u>Bonds</u>	<u>Stamps</u>	<u>Bonds</u>	<u>Stamps</u>
June, 1942	\$ 243.75	188.00		
July	556.25	239.75		
August	337.50	173.50		
September	718.75	214.00		
October	543.75	229.25		
November	637.00	321.00		
December	1481.00	259.00		
January, 1943	168.75	441.05		
February	262.50	287.00		
March	262.50	305.50		
April	2294.00	559.00		
May	<u>319.00</u>	<u>180.00</u>	7,824.75	3,397.05
June	300.00	191.75		
July	1587.50	239.25		
August	1337.50	247.20		
September	3387.50	237.00		
October	168.75	270.25		
November	600.00	212.00		
December	487.50	217.25		
January, 1944	2218.75	286.20		
February	1612.50	226.70		
March	238.00	281.25		
April	249.00	318.75		
May	<u>217.00</u>	<u>468.75</u>	12,404.00	3,196.35
Grand Total			\$ 20,228.75	\$6,593.40

In addition generous contributions have been made to the Red Cross, U.S.O., and relief drives. And, of course, with all this has been the usual Tuberculosis, Cancer Control, Salvation Army, Crippled Children, and Infantile Paralysis drives, Poppy sales, et cetera, none of which has been neglected.

Miss Diem, Dietitian, and Miss Coffman, Vocational Teacher, have given the Red Cross course in Dietetics for Village personnel and others. Miss Diem has been head of the Nutrition Unit of the Red Cross in Union County for the past two years. Miss Agnes Peters, R.N., upon request having given such a course in the Village the previous year, gave the Home Nursing Course to a group of interested women in the town of Laurelton.

Isolated as the institution is, and with two of the four buses taken off the Greyhound Lines, which passes our door, the transportation problem became really serious. If one did not have a car and the necessary gas it became almost impossible to get in and out of the institution. People having cars were very generous, however, and arrangements were made with the man bringing papers to the town of Laurelton in the evening, and with another man taking mail to Lewisburg in the evening, to take a few passengers on the return trip when necessary. We did lose a few employees because of the transportation problem, however.

The biennium has been distinctly a challenge. The shortage of attendants, especially in the cottages for troublesome girls where they are needed the most, brought its problems but kept one continually on the alert for the first sign of trouble and plans to divert it. In spite of shortages no really serious incidences have occurred to date. The introduction of moving pictures in February of this year has lessened disciplinary problems.

Rationing brought its headaches, the difficulty of securing various needed commodities, its worries, but so far we feel that we have come through with colors flying. The institution was entirely without butter for a lengthy period but when it became possible to use oleomargarine this situation was relieved and there were no complaints at any time. Beef carcasses became impossible to secure so steers were purchased on the hoof and slaughtered as needed. The piggery and poultry flocks augmented the meat supply as never before.

The vegetables, et cetera, received from the Department of Agriculture surplus commodities helped a great deal.

The problem of utilizing the excess vegetables when the cannery did not materialize in 1943 was a real one. As explained elsewhere, the tomatoes were transported to a commercial cannery, but there remained string beans and other vegetables. Miss Coffman and a corps of inmate helpers canned feverishly in the evening by the old glass jar method, sometimes working until midnight. The girls were then permitted to sleep in the isolation ward of the Hospital Building (which was not otherwise in use) where they might remain undisturbed until late the next morning. A comparison of the canning done in 1942 and 1943 is interesting, although, of course, one can get no real idea of the total extra labor involved in canning the excess vegetables. The cannery cannot possibly be ready

this year before the tomato harvest in the fall. The same problem must be met with regard to the early vegetables. It was done in fine spirit last year as a real contribution to the War effort and will be done in such spirit again.

CANNING REPORT

1942

4338 qts. Beans, green
 2574 qts. Beans, wax
 65 gal. Beans, pickled
 50 gal. Catsup
 135 gal. Chili Sauce
 92 qts. Corn on Cob
 6 qts. Corn Pickle
 15 gal. Corn Pickle
 32 qts. Elderberry Juice
 2202 qts. Peaches
 36 qts. Peaches for Ice Cream
 146 qts. Peach Butter
 115 gal. Peach Butter
 220 qts. Peas
 22 qts. Peppers green
 90 gal. Bread and Butter
 Pickle
 30 qts. Pickles, mustard
 276 qts. Squash
 652 qts. Tomatoes
 15 gal. Tomato Butter
 32 qts. Tomato Juice
 48 qts. Tomato Puree
 200 gal. Tomato Pickle

Dried Food

108 lbs. Beans, green
 5 lbs. Beans, yellow
 81 lbs. Corn
 4 lbs. Peaches

1943

78 qts. Apple Sauce
 248 qts. Beans, Lima
 6936 qts. Beans, string
 156 qts. Beans, wax
 1279 qts. Beets
 2556 qts. Beets, pickled
 802 qts. Carrots grated
 178 qts. Carrots, halved
 35 qts. Carrots, pickled
 3866 qts. Carrots, sliced
 26 gal. Carrot & Prune Marmalade
 122 qts. Chili Sauce
 43 qts. Corn on Cob
 95 qts. Corn Pickle
 203 qts. Elderberry Juice
 332 qts. Green tomato mince meat
 74 qts. Peaches pared
 146 qts. Peaches unpared
 72 qts. Peaches, for pie
 18 gal. Peach Preserves
 194 qts. Pickles, bread and butter
 50 gal. Pickles, sweet
 42 qts. Peppers
 114 qts. Pumpkin
 414 qts. Tomatoes
 64 qts. Tomato Juice

1944 (Until May 31st)

35 qts. Beets)Federal
 419 qts. Carrots)Distribution
 26 qts. Orange Marmalade
 19 qts. Strawberries for Ice
 Cream
 18 qts. Strawberry Preserves
 100 gal. Green Tomatoes in Brine
 620 Dozen Eggs

Due to the critical gas and tire situation there have been fewer visitors to the institution. A few sociology classes have been able to arrange the necessary transportation, also a class from the Bloomsburg State Teachers' College especially interested in the training of the "exceptional child".

Staff members have given talks to service clubs and social groups. The American Association on Mental Deficiency held its

annual conference in New York City, May 10th to 14th, 1943. This conference was attended by the Superintendent and the Psychologist, Miss Buchan, presented a paper on "Educational Methods Applicable to Adult Mental Defectives", which was very well received. Dr. Edgett, Assistant Superintendent, was made a "Fellow" of the Association.

The 1944 conference was held in Philadelphia on May 11th, 12th, 13th, and 15th. This time the Superintendent, Miss Buchan, and Miss Whitcomb, Psychometric Tester, attended the full session, and Miss Jolly, Director of Social Service, the first two days of it. The Superintendent and Miss Buchan remained over for one day of the American Psychiatric Conference which immediately followed the conference on Mental Deficiency. Miss Buchan was made a "Fellow" of the Association on Mental Deficiency this year. Six members of the Staff are members of the Association and three are "Fellows".

In 1942 the conference of Trustees and Superintendents of the Mental Hospitals was held at the Wernersville State Hospital on July 17th. It was attended by the Superintendent, Steward, and Mrs. Anna M. R. Horlacher of the Board of Trustees. The conference in 1943 held at the Pennhurst State School was attended by the Superintendent only.

Staff members are encouraged to attend conferences along their particular lines of work. Dr. Bishop attended the Post Graduate course for physicians given in Philadelphia in April of this year. Miss Jolly, Director of Social Service, attends the Pennsylvania Welfare conferences on Probation and Parole.

The Psychologist and Psychometric tester have attended various psychological and Welfare conferences during the biennium as mentioned previously. The Assistant Superintendent also attended various Welfare conferences, including the Pennsylvania Welfare Conference held in Philadelphia in April.

Contacts with other workers in the various fields are stimulating. Only by knowing what the other person is thinking and doing can one keep abreast of the times and formulate a worthwhile forward-looking program of one's own.

REPAIRS AND ACQUISITIONS

Notwithstanding the restrictions in construction and the difficulty in purchasing numerous items, this biennium has been a busy one.

One of the most important projects was the renovation of the bathrooms in Cottages #2, #3, #5, and #6 (8 bathrooms in all).

The original plumbing still existed in these buildings and leaks developed from time to time. The floors, which were really in deplorable condition, had deep cracks which permitted the water to go through to the plaster in the room below. The plumbing was replaced as necessary and floor and walls tiled. The results are bathrooms of which any institution might be proud. Similar renovations should be considered for cottages #4 and #7 in the near future.

Condensation which had been an annoying problem in the auditorium of the Recreation Building since its opening was relieved through proper ventilation of the attic space.

A new hot water tank was installed in cottage #4. The old tank was rusted and had been repaired to the extent that further repairs were simply impossible.

The installation of soot blowers at the heat plant was completed during the first year of the biennium.

Wells were drilled at the Snyder and Keister farms. Prior to this the sole supply of water at the Snyder farm was a polluted spring which went dry every summer. The Keister farm had a shallow well which was quite inadequate for watering the livestock quartered there. A pump was installed at the Keister farm also. This was considered especially necessary for the spraying of potatoes, the main crop at this farm. In addition, however, a sink was installed in the kitchen of the farm house and the cold water piped in. Needless to say, this was much appreciated by the housewife.

The barn on the Wenrich farm was badly in need of a new roof. The old roof was replaced by an asbestos shingle roof.

The need for added diversion for both inmates and employes has long been felt. The introduction of motion pictures had been felt to be most desirable. When the War came on it was thought that it might be possible to forego this coveted pleasure for the "duration"; but a long difficult winter with a shortage of attendants, and many of them new, untrained, and unskilled in the handling of our girls, convinced us that this diversion was absolutely essential for our people. The necessary requisitions were placed and the equipment secured. The first moving picture, "Yankee Doodle Dandy" was shown on February 16, 1944. It can truthfully be said that nothing that has ever happened in the institution has brought so much pleasure to so many people. "Movie night" is eagerly looked forward to by both inmates and employes. Needless to say, as was anticipated, disciplinary problems have lessened.

The war situation emphasized another need, that for increased canning facilities. The old glass jar method had continued in vogue. While the need for canning equipment had been felt for some time, the difficulty of securing food sup-

plies for an institution of any size during the War emergency made increased canning a necessity and in quantities such as could not possibly be handled by the old method. Plans were made and requisitions submitted for the necessary equipment early in 1943. Increased acreage was devoted to several crops; namely, beans, corn, and tomatoes, with the idea of canning on a fairly large scale.

Renovations were begun on the old sheep fold which it had been decided would become the new cannery.

Considerable difficulty has been encountered in the purchase of the canning equipment. It soon became apparent that it would not be available for the 1943 crop so arrangements were made with a commercial cannery, Boy-Ar-Dee's in Milton, to can the tomato crop. At the present writing several pieces of equipment are still lacking. Proposals have been submitted on them, however, and it is felt that the cannery will probably be in operation this year for the tomato season. It cannot possibly be ready earlier.

The remodelling of the old sheep fold for the cannery made necessary the building of new quarters for the chickens and turkeys that had been occupying this building. A fine new unit now houses the chickens. No turkey poults were purchased last year. As mentioned previously, a new turkey pen is in process of construction now and will be completed in time to house the young poults which will arrive in July.

It was necessary to make repairs to the old root cellar last fall before the potato crop could be harvested. New flooring was placed in the bins, and the timbers, which came in contact with the earthen floor and had rotted, were replaced with concrete. No wood now comes in any contact with the ground.

During the past year a room was furnished in the Recreation Building for the use of the attendants. Previously no living room or lounge had been available to them. It is now possible for them to get together in the evening in a room outside of the cottages in which they live, to relax, play games, or cards, or, if they wish, they may enjoy the dance floor or the gymnasium on the floor below.

A professional library has been one of the needs of the Laurelton State Village. During the past two years an excellent collection of books has been assembled - a number of standard works, and also the latest in Medicine, Surgery, Psychiatry, Neurology, Mental Deficiency, Psychology, and Social Studies, - also, journals. The library is located in the Administration Building.

It has been impossible to secure new pianos but a sufficient number of used ones have now been purchased so that there is now one in every cottage day room, one in the Recreation

Building, one in the Nurses Home, one in the Administration Building, and one in Earle Hall for the use of the schools. There were, of course, a number of pianos on the grounds previously. This has actually meant the purchase of six during this biennium. There was also one donated. The Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent purchased one for the Superintendent's home.

Early in the biennium W.P.A. activities came to a close. Projects left uncompleted at this time included the grading of the athletic field in back of the Recreation Building, and some grading and planting of grass seed in back of the Hospital Building. The latter has since been completed by our own employees. Some work has been done on the athletic field but it is still far from completed.

The appearance of the grounds as a whole has been greatly improved by the planting of a considerable number of trees and shrubs. A variety of flowering shrubs was secured from the Rockview Nursery and these were used to line the central plaza. A number of evergreen and deciduous trees have been secured from the Department of Highways nursery at Milton, and early this spring the following were secured from the Harrisburg State Hospital Nursery surplus:

Boxwood	1000	Peach Plum	10
Juniper	175	Cor. Cherry	20
Yew (Spreading)	109	F.G. Hydrangea	20
Yew (Upright)	100	Mock Orange	10
Arbor vitae	60	Beech	20
Witch Hazel	20		

The stock received from the Highways Nursery included the following:

American Red Bud	12	American Arbor	12
American Elm	12	Vitae	
Chinese Elm	5	Douglas Fir	12
Sugar Maple	12	Hemlock	15
Red Oak	12	Mugho Pine	12
Colorado Blue Spruce	12		

Considerable planning went into the placement as the results show. A group of girls has been assigned exclusively to the care of the lawns and shrubs under the supervision of an attendant who has had considerable experience in horticulture. They have been doing excellent work.

Before bringing this subject to a close, mention might be made of the fact that a number of projects had to be abandoned because of the War situation and the impossibility of securing various materials. The most important are:

1. Construction of a slaughter house - very badly needed.

2. Construction of a bull pen. This was approved by the War Production Board on second presentation and after the removal of critical materials. By this time, however, it was agreed that the institution should arrange for service with the local Artificial Breeding Cooperative, which rendered the project unnecessary.
3. Resurfacing dormitory floor in the Farm Colony.
4. Outside lighting - main drive.
5. Propagating House.
6. Coal bunkers at the heat plant.

CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

During the past year considerable thought has been given to post-war plans for the institution. Plans proposed in the past have been reconsidered, and viewed in the light of later study and experience, such revisions have been made as were felt essential to well rounded expansion of the institution. A comprehensive program covering four bienniums was the result of this special study. The program follows:

First Biennium

- 3 - Cottages for quiet girls (87 each).
- 1 - Cottage for troublesome girls (74).
- 1 - Farm Colony - Pursley Farm (80).
- Remodelling "Earle Hall" for Occupational Therapy Department.
- Auxiliary Water Supply.
- Installing Travelling Grate Stokers under two 300 H.P. Boilers and one 500 H.P. Boiler and all necessary auxiliaries.
- Equipment for generating power or Emergency Lighting System.
- Freight and Storage House for bulk supplies with men's shops in basement.
- Men's Quarters and Garage.
- Increased Kitchen Facilities - A 3-story building, including First Floor - Pasteurization Plant and bottling facilities, Ice Cream Making Equipment, Freezing Units for Meat, Vegetables, and Fruits; 2d Floor - Bakery; 3rd Floor - Storage.
- Propagating House.
- Slaughter House.
- 1 - Additional Piggery Unit.
- Additional Farm Land (500 acres).

Remodelling "Earle Hall" for Occupational Therapy Department

It had previously been planned that "Earle Hall" should be remodelled to make a cottage for 60 girls. This could be done but it would crowd things considerably, there would be no outside play-space, etc. We feel that it would be more to the point to do the very slight remodelling that would be necessary in order to provide rooms for the Occupational Therapy Department. The Main Occupational Therapy Room is now in the Laundry Building. As the institution expands and more laundry equipment is necessary, new quarters will have to be found for it. "Earle Hall" would provide very satisfactory quarters indeed, the ground floor being used for hand-work, weaving, etc., with a nice show and sales room and the basement floor rooms for wood-work, reed work, chair caning, etc.

Auxiliary Water Supply

Before, or at least coincidently with, any expansion program at the Laurelton State Village an auxiliary water supply must be provided. For a period of three to six weeks each late summer or fall, it is necessary to conserve water to the limit - cease watering grass, flowers, and shrubs, stop car-washing, or any activity requiring extra water, limit the number of baths and the amount of water used, and even regulate the flushing of toilets at times. This year, we were very late getting the Fall cleaning done because it was necessary to wait for the fall rains which ended the drought. An auxiliary supply can be secured from Laurel Run. It would necessitate the laying of approximately 1-1/2 miles of pipe through mountainous terrain, installing a pumping station, and chlorinating equipment, and connecting lines to our present service line.

Installing Travelling Grate Stokers under two 300 H.P. Boilers and one 500 H.P. Boiler

Present stokers are very costly to maintain and it exceedingly difficult to secure the proper fuel. There would also be a considerable saving in the cost of coal.

Equipment for Generating Power or Emergency Lighting System

If we are provided with generators for producing our own power, then the Pennsylvania Power and Light could be used for the emergency system. If we must continue with the Pennsylvania Power and Light for our regular service, then we will have to have an emergency lighting system as we have none at the present time.

Freight and Storage House for Bulk Supplies

At the present time we have inadequate facilities for storage. There are about six old dilapidated frame structures (three of them old chicken houses that can no longer be used

for this purpose) which ought to be torn down as they are most unsightly, but are being retained as they are crammed to the roof with items for which there just is no other place for storage. About \$10,000.00 worth of maintenance equipment is stored in the steam tunnel between the heat plant and the head house. We realize this is a terrible place to store such items, but it is the only place where they can be out of the weather. This building will have to be a large one as it will have to be used for the storing of lumber, cement, and other such supplies in addition to the usual maintenance items.

We feel that the basement floor should be used for the men's shops - carpenter, plumber, painter, etc. At the present time these shops are in the laundry building. We would prefer not having the men's shops in the laundry building where so many of our girls are employed. These shops in the laundry should be converted into industrial shops for the girls - tailoring, mattress repair, cobbling, etc.

Men's Quarters and Garage

The present quarters are in the basement of "Earle Hall" which we hope to remodel for our Occupational Therapy Department. They are most inadequate and draughty, being responsible, we feel sure, for many of the colds among our men employees in the winter season. The garage space is inadequate also. No space is provided for the tools the mechanics use in the care of the cars, etc., nor any work space. At the present time, we have to take cars out for repairs because we do not have the facilities at the institution.

Increased Kitchen Facilities

We do not believe that a mere remodelling of the present kitchen building will provide for adequate expansion. We would like to have a three-story structure adjacent to our present kitchen; the first floor of which would contain the Pasteurization Plant (present plant moved up from the dairy barn, with bottling facilities and additional pasteurization unit added); Ice Cream making facilities and storage, and adequate freezing units for meats, vegetables, and fruits; the second floor to contain the bakery (our present bakery quarters are taxed to the limit for our present population); the third floor to be available for storage.

Propagating House

With our increased farming activities and canning program, a propagating house is essential to start the Spring plants. At the present time we have only a few cold frames which are most inadequate. We feel that the propagating house should be sufficiently large that we might have a section for flowers.

,Slaughter House

Present slaughter house is inadequate. It was included in previous budget but due to present emergency could not be constructed.

1- Piggery Unit

Present unit is taxed to capacity with present population.

Additional Farm Land

We are working our present farm land to the limit and have no other land suitable for farming as a large part of our property is forest land. In order to provide for an increased population we feel that we should purchase some additional land. As the dairy is increased, additional land is also obviously necessary. There is some desirable land bordering on what we now own which we think might be available to the State.

Second Biennium

2-Cottages for quiet girls (87 each)
1-Cottage for troublesome girls (74)
1-Admission Cottage (60)
1-Cottage for chronic cases, cardiacs, etc. (60)
1-Cottage for Tubercular girls (50)
Additional Heat Plant Equipment - 1 500 H.P. Boiler
Additional Laundry Equipment
1-Dairy Layout (2 units 50 each, with barn storage)

Additional Heat Plant Equipment

Our present heat plant has sufficient space for the addition of one 500 H.P. Boiler. By the end of the second biennium we should have a population fairly close to 2000 and a considerable number of additional buildings to heat. The 500 H.P. boiler should by all means be added at this time.

Additional Laundry Equipment

This will also be necessary by the end of the second biennium - wash wheels, extractors, tumblers, flat work ironers, mangles. When the Occupational Therapy Department is removed from this building there will be quite adequate space for the additional equipment.

Dairy Layout

The increased population will require increased dairy facilities and an increased herd. We believe that these new units should be located at Farm #1 (Pursley Farm) in a place that has never been contaminated with Bang's Disease

Third Biennium

- 2- Cottages for quiet girls (87 each)
- 2- Cottages for troublesome girls (74 each)
- 1- Farm Colony to replace present Farm Colony (80-38 = 42)
- 1- Sewage disposal unit
- 1- School and Industrial Building

Farm Colony to replace present Farm Colony

Present Farm Colony is a remodeled farm house, the only frame building for girls on the grounds. It has always been considered a fire trap although the worst fire hazard (furnace in basement) has been removed. It is too small, is quite old, and will soon require many repairs.

One Sewage Disposal Unit

The present sewage units are adequate for a population of 2000. A third unit should be added by the third biennium.

School and Industrial Building

In addition to academic class rooms, this building should include a library, printing shop, book binding, home economics, and home making rooms, art rooms, and band and music rooms (sound proofed).

If the necessary funds would be available to plan for this school and industrial building in the first or second biennium, it would be much more satisfactory. It is needed now.

Fourth Biennium

- 2- Cottages for quiet girls (87 each)
- 2- Cottages for troublesome girls (74 each)
- 1- Employees' Building (60 beds)
- 1- Root Cellar
- 1- Dairy Layout (2 units, 50 each, with storage barns)
- Addition to Heat Plant
- 1- Staff House

1- Employees' Building

There are no separate housing facilities for employees at the present time. All live in cottages with inmates.

1- Root Cellar

With increased farm program additional root storage will be necessary.

1- Dairy Layout (2 units, 50 each, with storage barns)

The ideal location for the dairy is at the Pursley Farm. The entire dairy should be located there eventually. There is no room for expansion in present location and said location has been infected with Bang's Disease.

Addition to Heat Plant

Additional space should be added to the heat plant in preparation for equipment that will be needed when the institution reaches 3000 population. An additional 500 H.P. Boiler should really be added at this time for emergency use in case of breakdown.

1- Staff House

Only quarters for staff are on second floor of the Administration Building. This is adequate at the present time but will not be for the increased staff necessary to care for the added population.

There are over 800 names on our active waiting list now and about 200 applications are received yearly. I think the maximum bed capacity of an institution the type of the Laurelton State Village should not exceed 3000. These plans do not bring it quite to the 3000 mark. If in post-war planning for the State Welfare institutions, sufficient funds may be made available, we feel that the necessary cottages should be added to do this. The service facilities planned would cover it with the possible addition of another boiler at the heat plant and possibly another sewage unit when the 3000 mark is reached.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In conclusion I wish to say that the loyal cooperation and support of the officers and employes in carrying on the various activities of the institution have been sincerely appreciated. In the trying situations which have been encountered from time to time under the unusual circumstances existing during the last two years, the especially fine loyalty of many employes who carried extra burdens was an inspiration and made the going easier. The institution has continued to function smoothly.

My deep appreciation is extended to the members of the Board of Trustees who gave their active support, advice, and encouragement when needed.

Respectfully submitted,

Superintendent



Cottage 2



Cottage 11

REPORT OF THE STEWARD

General Statement

Value of institution property	\$ 1,988,793.16
Real estate, including buildings	\$ 1,772,712.57
Personal property	\$ 216,080.19
 Total acreage of institution property	 1,432
Total acreage under cultivation	543
Total acreage woodlot	869
Total acreage grounds and buildings	20

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR BIENNIUM ENDING MAY 31, 1944

Total amount allocated for bienmum	\$ 695,968.00
Received from paying patients	8,163.23
Received from sale of surplus products	<u>618.91</u>
 Total Receipts	 \$ 704,750.14

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries and Wages	\$ 353,439.47
Provisions (food)	119,387.11
Fuel, light and water	75,769.82
All other expenditures for maintenance	<u>95,808.19</u>
 Total expenditures for maintenance	 \$ 644,404.59
Expenditures for all purposes other than maintenance	<u>40,341.57</u>
 Total Expenditures	 \$ 684,746.16
 Amount returned to State Treasurer	 \$ 19,503.98
Balance on hand at close of year	<u>500.00</u>
 Total Disbursements including balance on hand	 \$ 704,750.14

FARM

	<u>1942-1943</u>		<u>1943-1944</u>	
<u>Production</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
Apples	7,506	\$ 194.38	1,789	\$ 98.62
Cherries	354	33.80	177	22.47
Corn (Bu)	4,815	2,424.31	4,955	3,126.02
Corn, Sweet	35,155	1,006.45	16,979	666.96
Corn, Pop	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Ensilage	286,000	643.50	442,000	994.50
Hay	325,400	1,970.60	398,200	3,152.58
Hickory Nuts	20	1.12	-0-	-0-
Oats (Bu.)	1,798	1,201.46	1,460	1,257.60
Peaches	28,344	1,019.61	6,684	606.77
Pears	1,017	40.68	-0-	-0-
Plums	56	1.96	-0-	-0-
Potatoes	215,873	4,652.78	188,599	4,575.23
Rye (Bu.)	20	16.32	-0-	-0-
Straw	156,500	742.58	121,600	903.57
Walnuts	1,082	64.92	404	40.40
Wheat (Bu.)	1,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>1,575.87</u>	1,459 $\frac{1}{2}$	<u>2,345.28</u>
TOTAL EARNINGS -		\$ 15,590.34		\$ 17,790.00

Expenditures

Salaries	\$ 6,940.14	\$ 7,609.34
Wages	-0-	128.04
Fees	-0-	-0-
Feed and Forage	178.67	131.60
Supplies	4,028.08	3,958.58
Contracted Repairs	-0-	4.50
Purchased - Steers	1,583.82	10,260.07
Other Services	306.92	194.10
Own Products Consumed	<u>4,040.92</u>	<u>3,590.18</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES -	\$ 17,078.55	\$ 25,876.41
NET OPERATING LOSS -	1,488.21	8,086.41

<u>Stock Inventory</u>	<u>May 31, 1943</u>	<u>May 31, 1944</u>
Horses	10	8
Mares	2	2

TRUCK GARDEN

Production

1942-1943

1943-1944

	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
Asparagus	2,203	\$ 197.99	2,913	\$ 268.00
Beans, Lima	7,910	299.10	9,175	488.66
Beans, Soy	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Beans, String	27,305	689.49	22,301	688.31
Beets	17,077	373.08	11,501	301.42
Blackberries	300	57.59	675	152.51
Broccoli	-0-	-0-	22	.97
Cabbage	32,166	480.49	18,984	444.58
Cabbage, Chinese	3,714	111.42	2,181	109.81
Carrots	21,997	1,072.47	7,743	242.40
Cauliflower	67	1.88	569	26.28
Celery	423	14.82	1,601	80.54
Chard, Swiss	972	21.83	3,650	76.21
Cucumbers	5,653	181.47	1,427	77.55
Currants	10	2.00	6	1.20
Dandelion	1,131	25.58	1,023	18.41
Dewberries	480	72.00	-0-	-0-
Egg Plant	6,473	124.89	2,374	85.52
Elderberries	200	30.00	738	154.98
Endive	6,190	331.05	3,524	230.09
Grapes	4,083	122.49	2,359	113.23
Lettuce	5,146	256.38	5,831	238.69
Onions, Dry	6,944	187.73	11,219	525.47
Onions, Green	4,045	173.80	6,248	269.90
Parsley	646	26.84	200	13.74
Parsnips	12,009	384.24	11,488	432.45
Poas	7,555	583.20	8,528	666.28
Peppers	703	25.12	427	30.45
Pumpkins	10,491	103.90	6,918	255.87
Radishes	2,966	94.26	3,511	120.30
Raspberries	1,110	190.17	303	68.19
Rhubarb	2,133	33.41	2,528	40.44
Salsify	4,029	83.32	4,132	103.32
Spinach	2,098	122.82	2,959	234.65
Squash	23,501	569.13	5,378	133.10
Strawberries	4,371	393.39	4,463	651.59
Tomatoes	47,036	1,021.80	128,423	3,157.61
Turnips	23,324	628.92	90	1.89

TOTAL EARNINGS

\$ 9,088.12

\$ 10,504.61

Expenditures

Salaries	\$ 2,688.12	\$ 2,579.75
Wages	-0-	24.01
Supplies	1,568.45	2,474.73
Rent of Equipment	-0-	12.00
Miscellaneous Equipment	23.00	-0-
Own Supplies Consumed	52.20	-0-

TOTAL EXPENDITURES

\$ 4,331.77

\$ 5,090.49

NET OPERATING PROFIT

\$ 4,756.35

\$ 5,114.12

DAIRY

<u>Earnings</u>	<u>1942-1943</u>		<u>1943-1944</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
Beef	2,301	\$ 458.21	4,586	\$ 894.30
Veal	766	187.70	1,904	496.94
Milk	358,039.7	<u>12,916.18</u>	427,349.7	<u>18,790.19</u>
TOTAL EARNINGS -		\$ 13,562.09		\$ 20,181.43

Expenditures

Salaries	1,894.02	2,123.00
Fees	65.80	124.80
Feed and Forage	6,505.69	10,546.60
Supplies	247.79	677.09
Other Services	133.60	93.50
Miscellaneous Equipment	-0-	8.47
Own Products Consumed	<u>7,003.03</u>	<u>5,131.26</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES -	\$ 15,849.93	\$ 18,704.72
NET OPERATING PROFIT -	\$ 2,287.84	\$ 1,476.71

<u>Stock Inventory</u>	<u>May 31, 1943</u>	<u>May 31, 1944</u>
Cows, Milking	29	30
Cows, Dry	4	10
Heifers	21	27
Calves	20	17
Bulls	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL -	77	85

POULTRY FARM

Earnings

		<u>1942-1943</u>	<u>1943-1944</u>
Eggs Produced (Dozens)	13,278-3/4	\$5,222.79	11,010-8/12 \$4,823.51
Meat Produced			
Chicken (Pounds)	9,672	2,357.67	14,475 5,271.97
Turkey (Pounds)	1,978	691.01	-0- -0-
TOTAL EARNINGS -		<u>\$8,271.47</u>	<u>\$10,095.48</u>

Expenditures

Salaries	821.75	918.33
Fees	-0-	22.50
Feed and Forage	4,662.36	4,946.21
Supplies	475.62	601.69
Own Products Consumed	<u>2,194.23</u>	<u>2,049.46</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES -	\$8,153.96	\$ 8,538.19
NET OPERATING PROFIT -	\$ 117.51	\$ 1,557.29

Stock Inventory

	<u>May 31, 1943</u>	<u>May 31, 1944</u>
Layers	782	926
Pullets	516	472
Cockerels	123	-0-
Capons	419	258
Chicks	<u>957</u>	<u>954</u>
TOTAL -	2,297	2,610

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SWINE FARM

<u>Earnings</u>	<u>1942-1943</u>		<u>1943-1944</u>	
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Value</u>
Pork, Dressed	23,886	<u>\$4,438.20</u>	41,413	<u>\$7,685.87</u>
TOTAL EARNINGS -		\$4,438.20		\$7,685.87

<u>Expenditures</u>			
Salaries		\$1,057.50	\$1,134.00
Fees		57.96	83.87
Feed and Forage		2,989.75	5,753.79
Supplies		.72	50.00
Equipment		9.84	-0-
Own Products Consumed		<u>3,521.57</u>	<u>1,424.47</u>
TOTAL EXPENDITURES -		\$7,637.34	\$8,446.13
NET OPERATING PROFIT OR LOSS		\$3,199.14	\$ 760.26

<u>Stock Inventory</u>	<u>May 31, 1943</u>	<u>May 31, 1944</u>
Boars	1	2
Sows	12	8
Fattening Hogs	20	23
Little Pigs	121	73
Shoats	<u>36</u>	<u>28</u>
TOTAL -	190	134

INMATES CASH FUND
June 1, 1942 - May 31, 1944

June 1, 1942	Balance on hand	\$	2,000.64	
	Receipts	\$	9,864.45	\$11,865.09

Disbursements

Mail Orders	\$	1,001.90	\$	1,066.35	
Store Orders		219.75		248.54	
Penna. Dept. Revenue		521.45		264.74	
Closed Accounts		396.42		896.54	
Arts & Craft Fund		343.72		602.72	
Bonds		431.25		-0-	
War Fund		-0-		153.72	
Glasses		393.99		84.00	
Stamps, Postage		131.32		141.15	
Miscellaneous		269.50		261.98	
TOTAL -	\$	3,709.30	\$	3,719.89	\$ 7,429.19

May 31, 1944	Balance on Hand		\$ 4,435.90
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